

TO THE RIBBERS!

Horticultural. THE PROPOSED EXHIBIT OF MICHIGAN FRUITS AT BOSTON.

At a recent meeting of the commission selected by the governor to represent this State at the approaching session of the American Pomological Society, to occur at Boston, Mass., the following circular was directed to be issued. It appears in the name of the State Horticultural Society for the reason given, since this society and its auxiliaries already include the great mass of the prominent fruit growers of the State.

The expense of shipping specimens of our fruits to Boston must necessarily be very considerable, hence it becomes necessary to collect them at a central point—(Lansing)—and carefully select, repack and forward to the most perfect and creditable specimens.

In the case of very perishable fruits, such as peaches and plums, it is impracticable to delay for repacking; hence each commissioner is expected to provide, as best he can, for the picking, packing and shipment of such fruits direct from the grower or collector, at the latest practical moment, direct to the commissioners, in care of Secretary R. Manning at Boston, Mass., to reach there on the evening of the 13th, or morning of the 14th of September next. Such specimens should be packed in small, ventilated packages separately wrapped in soft paper.

Every individual shipper should accompany his package with a complete list of the varieties sent, together with his name and address, for the purpose of enabling those in charge of the matter to provide for the proper notice of the same, by the proper committees; and also to secure the proposed credit for the same, in the next volume of the "Transactions of the State Horticultural Society."

The Society will loan to the commission the use of its plates and other furniture for the occasion, and cards will be provided, with space for the name of the fruit, and also for the name of the individual or society contributing them.

The circular of the State Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society is printed upon the same sheet with that of the commissioners, for the reason that the two are germane; and that, as a rule, the same persons are likely to be interested in, and to be able to assist in both. It is earnestly hoped that all persons able to contribute, even a single creditable variety of fruit, or a single valuable fact, will feel called upon to aid our efforts by their contribution as proposed in the accompanying circulars.

T. T. LYON, Chairman Board of Commissioners, SOUTH HAVEN, July 27, 1881.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

His Excellency Governor Jerome having, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of the State, commissioned the following persons to make a collection and exhibit of the Pomological products of Michigan, at the session of the American Pomological Society to occur at Boston, Mass., on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September next, for the purpose of showcasing such products, your committee have distributed the territory of the lower Peninsula as follows:

Northeastern Michigan to Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing.

Southeastern Michigan to E. V. Scott, Ann Arbor.

Western Michigan to T. T. Lyon, South Haven.

Northwestern Michigan to Hon. J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City.

Central Michigan to W. K. Gibson, Jackson.

Assisted by H. Hale Adams, Galesburg.

For the purpose of availing itself of the State Horticultural Society and its Auxiliaries, the Board have determined that the collection and exhibit shall be made in the name of the Society, for the State of Michigan.

Collectors and contributors are requested to be guided by the following general directions:

1. Collections should include at least five creditable specimens of each variety of the fruits, nuts, etc., introduced to the State to succeed in the State; together with such wild or indigenous ones as seem likely to add interest to the exhibit; or to aid in giving a just conception of the capacity of the State for the growth or production of the same.
2. Fruits maturing prior to September 1st should, when in proper condition for shipment, be carefully packed, with each variety separately labeled, and sent by express to the Commissioner in charge of the district, who will pay the expressage and will be provided with facilities for its preservation.
3. Later fruits should be packed and forwarded by express to T. T. Lyon, Horticultural Rooms, Capitol, Lansing, to arrive there not later than Friday, September 8. Charges will be paid at Lansing.
4. Collectors are requested to correctly name each variety of fruit, packing it in a separate bundle, (or paper bag), and in the case of doubtful sorts, to send local names, habit of tree, season of maturity, etc., together with any facts calculated to aid in its identification. The same rule should be observed in case of seedlings; adding also a history of their origin.
5. Collectors are further requested to choose specimens of even size, well colored and absolutely free from the marks of insects and other imperfections. Wormy or defective fruits will, in no case, be placed on exhibition.
6. As far as practicable the names of localities, societies and individuals contributing will appear in connection with the fruits exhibited, and it is therefore important that the names of such contributors, together with lists of varieties, be forwarded with the fruit. For all such contributions full credit will be given in the State volume of the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society.

W. J. BEAL, Secretary.

We append the circular of the State Fruit Committee of the

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To Pomologists of Michigan:—Again I am required by the duties imposed upon me as Chairman of the Fruit Committee of Michigan, by the American Pomological Society, to ask your kind assistance and co-operation in sustaining the high standing and character already acquired in the field of Pomology. The American Pomological Society holds its eighteenth session in the city of Boston, commencing Wednesday, September 14th, at 10 A. M., and continuing three days. It is important that Michigan should be represented by her products and her fruit growers. Michigan is the State Horticultural Society, through her officers and a commission appointed by the Governor, have undertaken the collection

of our fruits and will spare no pains in properly placing them before the assembled Pomologists of the nation on that occasion. It is necessary we go beyond this to fully complete our work. The American Pomological Society Biennial report comprises the accumulated experience of American Pomologists, embracing a field containing fifty States and Territories, reaching from the British Provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. The reputation acquired by our State, through the instrumentality of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me as Chairman of the Fruit Committee for Michigan, has left a task to my hands unequal to the occasion without your generous aid. It is therefore desired that you send to my address all the information possible, on or before September 1st, 1881, relating to the following special subjects:

- 1st. Species of Fruit. What species of fruit, apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, grape, nut, etc., are grown successfully in your locality?
- 2d. Native Varieties. If there are any new varieties of recent origin in your locality, giving promise of excellence, you will please make special note of them.
- 3d. Synonyms. Give as much information as you may in your power in regard to the different names by which the same fruit is known in your locality, especially new varieties.
- 4th. Obstacles to Successful Fruit Culture. What are the chief obstacles to successful fruit culture in your locality, as regards soil, climate, insects, diseases, etc., and what remedies have been most effectively employed?
- 5th. Culture and Pruning. What treatment of the soil, fruit tree plantations, and what system of pruning, have yielded in general the best results?
- 6th. Storing and Keeping Winter Fruits. What methods are most successfully practiced?
- 7th. Packages. What sort of packages have been found most advantageous, especially for shipment to distant markets, and in what manner should they be packed?
- 8th. Statistics. Statistics showing the extent and progress of fruit culture in your locality during the past two years, including amount shipped to market outside the State.
- 9th. Facts bearing upon other kindred subjects and especially such as bear upon the fruit capacities of the more northerly and less known section of the State.

It is with a desire to make these State reports as perfect an exhibit of the condition of fruit culture as possible, and thus continue the work of perfecting the Societies Catalogue. Your aid and co-operation is respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

H. DALE RAMS, Chairman
E. V. SCOTT, East Saginaw
S. W. DOER, Manchester
T. T. LYON, South Haven
HON. J. G. RAMSDALL, Traverse City
N. CHILSON, Battle Creek
WM. ROWE WALKER, Kent County.

it is no wonder that many trees die the first cold winter. Many failed to grow all over the States this spring. Many limbs and branches are dying this summer from last season's heavy crop, which impaired the vitality of the trees.

"On apple trees no fruit is usually borne the following season after a heavy crop. Their once healthy foliage partakes of a sickly hue; even the beautiful flowers lose their pinkish color, and the once upright, elastic limbs are drooping and stiffened with age. The rosy apples—crisp, juicy and delicious—are dull, colored with mildew and insipid, and are poor, sickly fruit. Our orchards and markets are full of it. Over-cropping and over-bearing are the cause of it."

South Haven Pomological Society.

The South Haven *Sentinel* reports the last meeting of the Pomological Society as follows:

"The meeting was held at the residence of J. J. Atherly, and was well attended. Mr. Phillips, of the Viewing Committee, said he considered Mr. Atherly's orchard a very fine one and in most particulars a fine condition. Would recommend strawberries in a peach orchard; neither would he alternate peach with apple. Admired the manner in which the orchard was trained, both as to height of head and general form of same. Saw some evidence of carelessness in the way of bruising the trees. On the whole, however, the orchard was a splendid one."

Mr. Geo. Griffin, (member of Committee) was also much pleased with the general condition of the orchard. For convenience in cultivating and to suit his own taste he would have an orchard a little higher than Mr. A. had started his, but this he considered largely a matter of taste or personal preference. Was sorry to notice so many bruised trees in so fine an orchard. Considered the location of the orchard one of the most favorable in point of air drainage in this vicinity, as it slopes gently to and from the lake, which, according to all theories and experience, renders it proof against winter killing. His best grapes were on heavy clay soil, which he considered best, even for Delawares, when properly handled.

Mr. Wigglesworth would head trees much lower than most of these, for convenience of reaching the fruit, pruning, etc. Was much pleased with the manner of cultivation. Would not under any circumstances plant apples and peaches together. Did not think clay soil best for grapes, as they require a warm soil in order to mature the fruit. Admired the fruit yard. Liked to see a few Canada thistles, yellow dock, etc. growing in natural profusion around a house. On the whole he thought Mr. A. entitled to a good deal of credit for his enterprise in developing so fine a place in so short a time.

Mr. Atherly said he thought he had been handled quite kindly, and he did not think he need say much in self defense, would simply remind the friends that when he came here, six years ago, the land where his orchard is was pretty well covered with stumps, logs, etc. and it had taken a good deal of hard labor to get his orchard in its present condition."

Raspberries on Sandy Soil.

The American *Garden* says: "When raspberries are to be grown on poor sandy land, the best mode of preparation is to open during Autumn deep furrows with two horses, six to eight feet apart; then to dig and haul enough tide-water muck to fill in the furrows, which will be thoroughly frozen before Spring, and at the approach of warm weather will crumble and become mellow, so as to spread evenly; then apply a good coat of ground bone or hair manure along the rows, and set the plants two or three feet apart, requiring about two thousand plants per acre. Bone, hoof, horn, hair, or any refuse animal matter is well adapted to promote the growth of raspberries."

"Muck is a valuable addition to poor, sandy land; it gives a better color and substance to the soil, absorbs and retains warmth and moisture, for which both raspberry and blackberry roots show a great partiality following the muck deposit and making a more vigorous growth there than elsewhere."

"Such treatment prepares a good foundation for carrying a raspberry crop through a spell of dry weather without suffering from drought. Potatoes or other vegetables may be grown between the rows, the widest way, the first summer; after that the raspberries will require the whole space."

"The cultivation is very simple. Stir the ground frequently with horse and cultivator to keep down grass and weeds, being careful the latter part of Summer not to disturb by deep culture the small roots feeding near the surface."

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without arborescent vegetation, the principal one, which is supported by distinguished authors, being that of climatic influence. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities, the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended greatly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept, until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they had become almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances where trees had grown when the firing had been discontinued. The hypothesis was both pleasing and plausible, and has excited some discussion among the savants.

Cucumbers for Pickles.

A farmer who raises large quantities of cucumbers, which he sells to a pickle factory, gives the following directions for culture and preparation for market: "The land should be perfectly free from weeds; finely tilled, and manured at the rate of five or six cords of manure to the acre; it should not be wet, but it should not be liable to suffer from drought; plant about six feet apart, six or eight seeds in a hill, thinning the plants to three or four when they have become established; plant from the middle of June to the middle of July, and after the vines come up you will find plenty of employment in circumventing the striped bug and other insect pests, at first with gauze frames, and later as the vines grow larger, with plaster, bone dust, etc. The Short Pickley, Early Cluster, and Early Frame varieties are recommended. When the cucumbers are about four inches long they are large enough to pick, and better than if allowed to grow larger. Pick every day, clearing the vines of all that are up to size, and in picking leave half an inch of stem attached to the cucumber, and be very careful not to bruise them nor to handle them too much. Have ready clean, open casks half full of strong brine, into which put the cucumbers as fast as they are gathered, keeping them constantly covered by the brine. When the picking season is over, take out the pickles, throw away the brine, rinse out the casks, put back the pickles with a new, strong brine, made of clean rock salt, filling the barrels as full as possible, and cover carefully for a few weeks, after which they may be headed up and shipped to market. If the process has been skillfully done, the pickles thus prepared will keep until the next summer. Manufacturers prefer to buy them thus salted, rather than in vinegar, as each has his own method of further preparing them for use."

Horticultural Notes.

The Iowa *Register* wants some horticulturist to invent a blackberry as large as the Lawton, as good as the Dorchester, and as hardy as the Snyder.

According to the London *Garden*, 1,348,800 barrels of apples were received in Great Britain from the United States and Canada, from Aug. 1st, 1880, to May 14th, 1881; 64,154 barrels were from Canada.

Wm. McKay, in Madison, Co., Miss., has a bearing plantation of strawberries containing 163 acres, and he has newly set out 80 acres more, making 243 acres in all. His bearing grounds yield about 80 bushels per acre. To secure a sufficient number of pickers, two cents per quart are paid, 350 hands being required.

"It is said, and we see no reason to doubt it, that if a cucumber vine is trained to run up a stake on which a few staves of limbs have been left along its whole length, the crop will be enormous. By this plan the vines not only occupy less space, but are afforded opportunity to follow their natural habit of climbing up, instead of running on the ground."

Some of the fruits, common and cheap with

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To the People of Michigan:

We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 bedroom suits, each suite with three pieces, from \$20 a suite, 300 wood and marble top center tables from \$5; sideboards from \$15; book cases from \$18; bureaus from \$5; washstands from \$15; stands from \$12; spring beds from \$10; mattresses from \$10; pillows, 6 lb., \$1.50 each; lounges from \$5; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers and chairs at factory prices; 75 cottage painted suites from \$25 a suite, all colors.

We can give you a 12 seated, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 2 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 3 feather pillows and comforters for \$20, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$30. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersold and don't ever intend to be.

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It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the SEEDS OF QUALITY. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for price and Catalogue for Quotations. Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application.

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us, are an expensive luxury in England. Hamilton Busby, one of the editors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, writes his journal that himself and his friend approached a fruit stand in the city of London, purchased four peaches, and it cost them just one dollar, a shilling each. Light as the peach crop is here this season, a man can buy a hat full for twenty-five cents, the price of one in England.

It is a popular fallacy that the moisture distilled from the leaves of the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) after dew or rain is poisonous, the reason given for the assertion being that little or nothing else will grow near these trees. The real reason lies in the fact that the tree is a gross feeder, every root being covered with the fibrous rootlets, which are so many open mouths to extract nutriment from the soil and sustain the tree. There is an old saying that five or six walnut trees in an orchard will destroy it, and though probably somewhat exaggerated, there is no doubt that the walnut trees exhaust the soil to the great detriment of the fruit trees.

Many unlikely methods by which the seeds of plants are diffused over land and sea until they at length find a convenient spot for development, form an interesting and curious study. It is well known that bees carry pollen from flower to flower, and thus act not only as sowers of seed, but also as fertilizers of the female plants. A curious instance of this kind has been given by a scientific man, who states that attached to the skin of a panther recently shot in India he found many seeds, each of which had two perfect hooks, appearing as if designed to attach themselves to foreign bodies. As the panther moved about it collected the seeds on the skin and carried them wherever it went, but when it rubbed against the shrubs the seeds were brushed off, and thus distributed.

Apiculture.

The Honey Crop in Canada.

The Canadian *Farmer* gives its views on the subject as follows: "What the honey harvest of this year will be it is impossible to say. So far the weather has been unfavorable for a heavy honey flow. In many parts of the country not a shower moistened the earth during the proverbially showery month of April; neither were the May flowers stimulated to growth by refreshing rains, and up to the present writing, June 15, we have had but one shower this month. To make bad worse, the northern part of Ontario was visited with a scorching frost in the beginning of June, which cut down every tender thing, and some of the more hardy plants and trees suffered not a little from its effects. White clover, the principal source of June honey, was badly blackened, its vigor checked, and its honey producing powers doubtless injured. All this taken in connection with the immense decrease in bees from winter losses points to the fact that the honey crop of 1881 will be a short one. Nevertheless, if we are yet visited with timely rains, white clover, Canada thistles, sumach and basswood may yield their wonted quota of the nectar."

Ridding Boxes of Bees.

In removing filled sections, it is but little trouble to rid them of the bees. By giving them a sudden shake in front of the hive, most of the bees can be shaken off. What few remain can easily be shaken off, but where boxes are used, and we are sorry to say a great deal of surplus honey is still taken in this shape, it is much more trouble to dialogue them, and sometimes we find colonies where it is almost impossible to drive the bees out of the boxes for several hours, especially so when they happen to have a few cells of brood, which is not frequently the case. Filled boxes can be removed as soon as filled. They should never be allowed to stand where the bees can have access to them long at a time or they will soon carry away all the honey. If removed late in the evening set close to the entrance of the hive, drum on the box, until the bees get well started into the hive. And as a general thing they will soon all leave, they can be removed to a safe place later in the evening or early next morning. If bees still remain, place the boxes in a barrel with a light cloth thrown over it. They leave the boxes and crawl up to the light. Reverse the cloth at intervals and they will all fly away.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Mrs. L. HARRISON, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives her plan of managing comb honey that has granulated: "When the honey is marketed all unsightly and unfilled combs are removed, and we find much of it granulated, so that extracting is out of the question. A bee keeper once

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Local West & East train at 12:30 A. M. 11:50 A. M. 1:30 P. M. 3:30 P. M. 5:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M. 9:30 P. M. 11:30 P. M.

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Day Express... 9:30 A. M. 9:30 P. M.
Pacific Express... 9:30 A. M. 9:30 P. M.
Express... 9:30 A. M. 9:30 P. M.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

Bay City & Saginaw... 9:30 A. M. 9:30 P. M.
Bay City & Saginaw... 9:30 A. M. 9:30 P. M.
Mackinac Express, with sleeper... 11:00 P. M. 7:10 A. M.
Sundays excepted. (Daily) (Saturdays excepted).

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent, Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

LAKESHORE & MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
Chicago Express... 9:30 A. M. 7:10 P. M.
Adrian, Cleveland and... 8:30 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
Pawnee, Chicago... 8:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express... 6:40 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

The 10:30 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and depart from the depot, the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street depot.

DETROIT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Third Street and foot of Brns Street.

Great West office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depot.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Atlantic Express... 7:40 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
Detroit Express... 9:30 A. M. 7:10 P. M.
Pawnee, Chicago... 8:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express... 6:40 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

The 10:30 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and depart from the depot, the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street depot.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Third Street and foot of Brns Street.

Great West office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depot.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Atlantic Express... 7:40 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
Detroit Express... 9:30 A. M. 7:10 P. M.
Pawnee, Chicago... 8:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express... 6:40 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

The 10:30 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and depart from the depot, the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street depot.

DETROIT, HILLDALE & SOUTH RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Third Street and foot of Brns Street.

Great West office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depot.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Atlantic Express... 7:40 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
Detroit Express... 9:30 A. M. 7:10 P. M.
Pawnee, Chicago... 8:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express... 6:40 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

The 10:30 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and depart from the depot, the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street depot.

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year.

Office of Publication: 64 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co's Building), Detroit.

*Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their remittance made by check or postal note, and enclosing a receipt for the money.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 73,708 bu., while the shipments were 123,105 bu. The visible supply of this grain on July 23 was 13,621,645 bu. against 13,367,439 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 201,748 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2,754,947 bu., against 1,783,976 bu. the previous week, and 5,223,624 bu. the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,581,861 bu., against 1,699,386 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 13,528,358 bu. against 14,062,890 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

The market for wheat has held a pretty even line of valuation the past week, but the tendency, especially on cash wheat, has been toward lower prices. This was to be expected, as the advent of new wheat is all well seized upon by dealers to depress values, especially as many farmers rush their grain into market at just as early a moment as they possibly can, expecting that prices will fall. After Friday next this year's crop is to be accepted as "regular" upon all contracts.

The market opened on Tuesday last with a dull and dragging trade, and prices dropped gradually down to \$1.15 for No. 1, and \$1.16 for No. 2. Wednesday there was a better feeling and prices were advanced to \$1.17 for No. 1 white, and \$1.17 for No. 2. Thursday prices again declined but on Friday prices were advanced again. On Saturday there was a weak feeling developed in spot, which closed dull at \$1.18 1/4 for No. 1 white.

Yesterday the market for spot wheat was lower than on Saturday, but the demand showed increased activity, and closed firm at \$1.15 1/2 for No. 1 white, and \$1.12 1/2 for No. 2.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 2 to August 1st:

	White No. 1	White No. 2	White No. 3	White No. 4
July 2	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
3	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
4	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
5	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
6	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
7	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
8	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
9	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
10	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
11	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
12	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
13	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
14	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
15	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
17	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
18	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
19	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
20	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
21	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
22	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
23	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
24	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
25	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
26	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
27	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
28	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
29	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
30	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
31	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
Aug. 1	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12

New No. 1 white sold at \$1.17; to 1.18 on Saturday, new No. 2 at \$1.12 1/2, and new No. 3 at \$1.10. The amount of new wheat coming forward is quite heavy, 112 cars being reported yesterday, nearly all of which was of the new crop. Futures are better sustained than cash wheat, and all the deals are nearly as high as one week ago. The sales of futures the past week amounted to 1,600,000 bu. against 2,000,000 bu. the previous week. The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday as compared with those of one week ago:

	Aug. 1	July 23
Sept. ber	1.15	1.14
Oct. ber	1.14	1.13
Nov. ber	1.13	1.12
Dec. ber	1.12	1.11
Jan. ber	1.11	1.10
Feb. ber	1.10	1.09
Mar. ber	1.09	1.08
Apr. ber	1.08	1.07
May ber	1.07	1.06
June ber	1.06	1.05
July ber	1.05	1.04
Aug. ber	1.04	1.03
Sept. ber	1.03	1.02
Oct. ber	1.02	1.01
Nov. ber	1.01	1.00
Dec. ber	1.00	0.99
Jan. ber	0.99	0.98
Feb. ber	0.98	0.97
Mar. ber	0.97	0.96
Apr. ber	0.96	0.95
May ber	0.95	0.94
June ber	0.94	0.93
July ber	0.93	0.92
Aug. ber	0.92	0.91
Sept. ber	0.91	0.90
Oct. ber	0.90	0.89
Nov. ber	0.89	0.88
Dec. ber	0.88	0.87
Jan. ber	0.87	0.86
Feb. ber	0.86	0.85
Mar. ber	0.85	0.84
Apr. ber	0.84	0.83
May ber	0.83	0.82
June ber	0.82	0.81
July ber	0.81	0.80
Aug. ber	0.80	0.79
Sept. ber	0.79	0.78
Oct. ber	0.78	0.77
Nov. ber	0.77	0.76
Dec. ber	0.76	0.75
Jan. ber	0.75	0.74
Feb. ber	0.74	0.73
Mar. ber	0.73	0.72
Apr. ber	0.72	0.71
May ber	0.71	0.70
June ber	0.70	0.69
July ber	0.69	0.68
Aug. ber	0.68	0.67
Sept. ber	0.67	0.66
Oct. ber	0.66	0.65
Nov. ber	0.65	0.64
Dec. ber	0.64	0.63
Jan. ber	0.63	0.62
Feb. ber	0.62	0.61
Mar. ber	0.61	0.60
Apr. ber	0.60	0.59
May ber	0.59	0.58
June ber	0.58	0.57
July ber	0.57	0.56
Aug. ber	0.56	0.55
Sept. ber	0.55	0.54
Oct. ber	0.54	0.53
Nov. ber	0.53	0.52
Dec. ber	0.52	0.51
Jan. ber	0.51	0.50
Feb. ber	0.50	0.49
Mar. ber	0.49	0.48
Apr. ber	0.48	0.47
May ber	0.47	0.46
June ber	0.46	0.45
July ber	0.45	0.44
Aug. ber	0.44	0.43
Sept. ber	0.43	0.42
Oct. ber	0.42	0.41
Nov. ber	0.41	0.40
Dec. ber	0.40	0.39
Jan. ber	0.39	0.38
Feb. ber	0.38	0.37
Mar. ber	0.37	0.36
Apr. ber	0.36	0.35
May ber	0.35	0.34
June ber	0.34	0.33
July ber	0.33	0.32
Aug. ber	0.32	0.31
Sept. ber	0.31	0.30
Oct. ber	0.30	0.29
Nov. ber	0.29	0.28
Dec. ber	0.28	0.27
Jan. ber	0.27	0.26
Feb. ber	0.26	0.25
Mar. ber	0.25	0.24
Apr. ber	0.24	0.23
May ber	0.23	0.22
June ber	0.22	0.21
July ber	0.21	0.20
Aug. ber	0.20	0.19
Sept. ber	0.19	0.18
Oct. ber	0.18	0.17
Nov. ber	0.17	0.16
Dec. ber	0.16	0.15
Jan. ber	0.15	0.14
Feb. ber	0.14	0.13
Mar. ber	0.13	0.12
Apr. ber	0.12	0.11
May ber	0.11	0.10
June ber	0.10	0.09
July ber	0.09	0.08
Aug. ber	0.08	0.07
Sept. ber	0.07	0.06
Oct. ber	0.06	0.05
Nov. ber	0.05	0.04
Dec. ber	0.04	0.03
Jan. ber	0.03	0.02
Feb. ber	0.02	0.01
Mar. ber	0.01	0.00

The harvest in the winter wheat states is about over, and we shall soon know what the outcome really is. We have heard of two or three instances in this State where parties have had 30 bu per acre, but we have heard of a great many more where the yield did not reach ten.

The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas contains estimates of the wheat crop of the State up to July 15. From them we learn that the average yield of winter wheat per acre this season is only eleven bushels. In regard to the spring wheat crop the report says:

"This crop, unless in a few northern counties, appears to be an unprofitable and unsatisfactory one, the testimony being that it is more generally the prey of chinch bugs than any other. There has been a great decrease in the acreage sown, and even where most grown the common testimony is that 'it don't pay.' The only counties reporting a good crop are Brown, Mitchell, Morris, Phillips, Pottawatomie and Washington. Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Jewell, Nemaha, Osborne and Republic are among those having the largest acreage, but report it 'only fair,' 'not promising,' and 'not encouraging.'"

The spring wheat States of the Northwest are now being closely watched, and reports from them are eagerly scanned. Reports from 30 counties in southern Minnesota say the outlook is more promising than a week ago. From the Mississippi to Rochester, where the chinch bugs have been at work, wheat will be very light. From Rochester to Mankato the prospect is better than last season. In the vicinity

of Waseca and Owatonna a yield of 15 to 20 bushels per acre is looked for. Beyond Mankato to Tracy the yield will be light, and around the latter place the wheat is very thin and will be a light crop. From all the reports it appears that the average yield of wheat per acre for Minnesota and for the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific railroad in Dakota is not quite equal to that of 1879, the cause for the falling off being damage by high water on the lowlands and the backward spring; that the yield of the State and of the section of Dakota specified will equal that of 1879, the damage from the agencies named being compensated for by an increased acreage.

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last as compared with those of the previous week:

	July 30	July 23
Flour, extra State	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wheat, No. 1 white	10 1/2	10 1/2
Do No. 2 spring	9 1/2	9 1/2
Do winter new Western	8 1/2	8 1/2
Corn, mixed old	5 1/2	5 1/2
Do do new	4 1/2	4 1/2

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 3,640 bu. and the shipments were 899 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 23 amounted to 13,491,573 bu. against 13,741,906 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 16,192,172 bu., against 20,038,498 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. There is not much trading in this market, but prices keep very steady, the week closing with No. 1 mixed selling at 53 to 53 1/2c per bu., and both demand and supply limited. In Chicago corn closed a little lower, No. 1 selling at 49c, and for August delivery at 4 1/2c to 49c. September and October corn is quoted at 45c to 46c also. The prospects for the crop are hardly so favorable, judging from recent reports, but in this respect there is considerable difference between various localities, some reporting excellent prospects and others just the reverse.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 11,735 bu. and the shipments were 3,707 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on July 23 was 7,510,563 bu. against 1,677,197 bu. at the corresponding date last year. The market, though very quiet, is firm and a shade higher. No. 2 white are quoted at 44 1/2c; No. 1 mixed at 49c; No. 2 do at 48c. In Chicago the market is higher, and it looks as if operators had cornered the market, as spot oats are selling at 45c bu. for No. 1 mixed, while for August delivery they are quoted at 39c, and for September at 29c per bu. The crop is suffering in Illinois from the army worm, and considerable quantities have been cut green to save them from their ravages.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

A shortening up of stock with a better demand from brewers has quickened the market, and prices show an advance on the best grades. Sales are selling now at 15 to 20c per lb., according to quality, and at 20 to 25c. Some Wisconsin sales in the market, and sell at 12 to 15c per lb. In the eastern markets there is little change to note beyond a little more disposition on the part of holders to dispose of stocks on account of the near approach of supplies from the new crop. Emmett Wells says:

"There has been a fair demand from brewers and full prices have been paid for choice goods, which are getting very scarce. The continued liberal receipts show that farmers are taking the view of working off their old stock before the new crop comes upon the market, for oats usually decline in value after new ones come in, and the present season is no exception to the rule. Crop advances from the interior show no particular change from last week. We still hold to the opinion that with the large increase in the acreage in the spring of 1881 we shall produce nearly if not quite as much as last year. Foreign crop advances are little less favorable. The extreme hot weather in England and on the Continent is beginning to show its effects upon the vine.

"Messrs. A. J. Luce & Co., hop merchants, No. 3 Beaver Street, this city, received on Monday, 25th inst., the first bale of new hops of growth 1881, and sold the same to Mr. Gottfried Krueger, the well known brewer of Newark, N. J., at 50c. per lb.—quality fine for an early hop, and, we believe, the earliest arrival of new hops yet recorded."

Prices in the New York market are quoted as follows:

	White No. 1	White No. 2	White No. 3	White No. 4
July 1	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
2	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
3	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
4	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
5	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
6	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
7	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
8	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
9	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
10	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
11	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
12	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
13	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
14	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
15	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
17	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
18	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
19	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
20	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
21	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
22	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
23	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
24	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
25	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
26	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
27	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
28	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
29	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
30	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
31	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
Aug. 1	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12

The visible supply of barley on July 23 was 132,796 bu., against 134,958 bu. the previous week, and 340,601 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. There is no movement in this market, and no quotations are given. In Chicago No. 2 is quoted easy at 92c per bu., a decline of 7c during the week. Reports from the crop at the west are not so favorable, insects injuring it in Illinois and Iowa, and heavy rains discoloring it badly in Southern Minnesota. With the new crop coming upon an unusually bare market, prices for this grain should rule firm at fully as good rates as last season.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter was received here the past week to the amount of 53,100 lbs., and the shipments were 47,760 lbs. The receipts were hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the trade, and prices have hardened in consequence. The demand is nearly altogether confined to the choicest quality, and as high as 18c have been paid. The bulk of good table butter, however, sells at 17 1/2c, while the medium and lower grades are entirely neglected. In Chicago choice creamery is quoted at 22 to 23c, fair to good at 20 to 21c, choice dairy at 19 to 20c, and fair to good at 15 to 18c per lb. In New York the market is reported dull, with holders inclined to shade quotations on low grades, while choice lots are held very firm owing to scarcity. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says:

"A few shippers can be found looking over stock, and they have made some small purchases, principally of creamery, but are not moving so freely as yesterday, and the home trade is almost entirely of a jobbing

character. A search for strictly choice fancy or cut edged stock would be very successful except at extreme quotations, or even a little better on selections taken from store, but from the present arrivals the offering is fair and sellers not insisting upon very full terms, as there is no inclination to increase the accumulation of summer flavored goods. Advances from the country are somewhat contradictory, but generally seem to indicate that producers are not anxious to forward their best goods."

In that market quotations for Western butter are as follows:

Western imitation creamery	17 1/2	18 1/2
Western dairy, choice	18 1/2	19 1/2
Western dairy, fair to good	17 1/2	18 1/2
Western dairy, ordinary to fair	16 1/2	17 1/2
Western factory, special marks	15 1/2	16 1/2
Western factory, prime to choice	14 1/2	15 1/2
Western factory, fair to good	13 1/2	14 1/2

Cheese was received here the past week to the amount of 17,322 lbs. and the shipments were 6,635 lbs. Our local market shows no change since our last report, except that business is confined nearly entirely to choice stock of home factories. For full cream State sellers ask 10 to 10 1/2c per lb.

In New York prices have been maintained on choice stock, while low grade has ruled irregular. The Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market, says:

"Following up the tactics of last week there has again been a constant effort to bolster the position as a protection to the supplies arriving at and about for Liverpool. 'What back up is the country?' was decided on Monday by the payment not only of an advance, but of prices for which there seemed to be no reason whatever, and this on Tuesday placed our market in a somewhat feverish and doubtful condition. The market for choice stock was 11 1/2c asked for the best colored. The outside figure, however, could not be long sustained for goods under the tryst, as it became evident that, recovering somewhat from their first surprise, the majority of shippers 'got their back up' and determined to meet manipulation by manipulation, especially as there were hopes of aid from receivers. The latter expectation was in a measure realized, as the engaged lots were in many cases offered for acceptance at 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c, and this was taken on some of the very best factories in the State, under the tryst, as the highest possible figure to be obtained."

In that market choice State factory, full cream is quoted at 10 1/2c to 11c, and prime do at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c, choice Wisconsin at 10 1/2c, and prime at 10c. The best Ohio flats were quoted at 9c, and fair to good at 8 1/2c to 9c. In Liverpool prices of American cheeses have advanced, and are steady. The quotation for choice is now 55s. 6d. against 54s one week ago.

WOOL.

The market is devoid of any special features. Considerable wool is passing through the city on its way east, but no sales are reported at any point in the State. There is considerable wool held at various points in the interior, but all in second hands. At Boston the past week the market has ruled quiet and easy, with no change to note in prices, but in the present easy condition of the market dealers are willing to shade prices somewhat for the sake of doing business. New XX Ohio is quoted freely offered at 43c, and Michigan X at 39c. Strictly medium and No. 1 wools are more firmly held than fleeces.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market says:

"The country markets appear to be more buoyant than our own, and very little wool can be purchased in any section at figures which will pay a profit here. It is not surprising therefore that receipts are less liberal, the total of the past week comprising 15,415 bales domestic and 506 foreign, against 23,792 domestic and 366 foreign last week and 13,065 bales domestic and 2905 foreign the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 209,975 bales domestic and 14,503 bales foreign, against 188,769 bales domestic and 81,013 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880."

Included in the sales of domestic fleeces was 125,000 lbs. No. 1 Pennsylvania on p. t.; 30,000 lbs. Michigan at 40c; 20,000 lbs. x and above Ohio at 43 1/2c; 1,600 lbs. No. 1 Ohio at 47c; 1,000 pounds Michigan flat sheep at 39c; 7,0

was found dead at the residence, he had been killed by a snake.

Tribune complains that the accommodations at the regatta at Diamond Lake are not good, and that the charges for the same are excessive.

Western Michigan, the Chicago & Lake Shore, and the Michigan Central, have been notified by the Michigan Central.

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The census of the census totals for 1870, shows a population of 4,300,000 in 1871, an increase of 800,000.

A colored bell boy at the Hotel, has been arrested for the theft of \$5,000 in jewelry found in his possession.

On Friday last the overturning of a lamp in a lively stable at Lebanon, Tenn., started a blaze which swept away eighteen buildings on the public square, valued at \$150,000.

L. Gross & Co. of New York, an old grain option dealer, have quit the business because of the feeling has rendered it unprofitable, and made a regular method of gambling.

A terrible drought has prevailed in frontier counties of Texas, and crops in Boyler, Crossby and other counties are a total failure. Farmers report grass and water exceedingly scarce.

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Dr. S. A. Lattimore, of the University of Rochester, to examine canned food and vegetables; Dr. Pitt, of Buffalo, to examine sugar, glucose, sirups, molasses, confectionery, honey, sirups, molasses, and ice cream; Dr. Claudwell, of Ithaca, to examine butter, lard, and olive oil.

Dr. A. D. White, of U. S. M. & A. M., will tender his resignation this month. Dr. Schurz is spoken of as his successor.

The census of the census totals for 1870, shows a population of 4,300,000 in 1871, an increase of 800,000.

A colored bell boy at the Hotel, has been arrested for the theft of \$5,000 in jewelry found in his possession.

Dr. Englehart, of Syracuse, to examine wine, beer, spirits, and cordials. Drs. Lattimore and Hoffman, to examine tea, coffee, and cocoa. Dr. Cauldwell, to examine chemicals as met in pharmacy, quinine and its preparations, ether, and fruit essences. Dr. Chester, of Hamilton, to examine meat extracts, and gelatine.

Dr. Hoffman, to examine vegetable and animal drugs and all pharmaceutical preparations. Dr. Love, of New York City, to examine cereals, grain products, artificial cereals for the use of invalids and children, baking powders, and all chemicals used in baking. Dr. Chandler, to examine milk and its preparations.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Patrick Mulligan, a miner at Butte, Col., had been pierced through the body by a drill which fell several hundred feet upon him. He has now recovered. No other man in Colorado can say that an eight pound two foot inch drill ever passed through his body. Soon after the accident occurred, and when he first knew there was a possibility of saving his life, he expressed the somewhat superstitious belief that if the drill were polished and preserved he would ultimately recover. To gratify his humor, the boys at the mine have every day devoted a little time to the polishing of the drill, and it is now as bright and shining as a new silver dollar, and Mulligan is well.

The Chicago Times is moved to remark: "It is pretty well understood among horsemen that in the seventh heat of the 2:37 race at Chicago, on Saturday last, the mare Unalaska was pulled in order to let Dan Donaldson win." It is also rumored that the cause of the death of Bonesetter was his driver pulling him so hard as to choke him, so as to prevent him winning the heat. There was to be a post-mortem on his body, but nothing has yet been heard from it. Perhaps those who made it learned too much.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, will, until August 6th, issue excursion tickets from Detroit and all stations on its line to Potosky and return, for a single fare. This will give all a chance to visit Northern Michigan at the most pleasant season of the year.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regulated by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES. Newest and Best Varieties. Grown in 1881 and ready for shipment after August 1st. New descriptive price catalogue FREE. Address: ELLWANGER & BARRY, 1719-21 St. Rochester, N. Y.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & Co.,

An Invitation. We extend a cordial invitation to our out of town friends to call and look through our new store in Detroit.

We have a handsome store, and an elegant stock of goods. And have added many New Departments, and we want you to call and get familiar with them, whether you wish to buy or not. You are heartily welcome.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Toilet rooms on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. View our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of charge.

In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade, we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices, Especially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Down to 75 cts. per yard.

NEW DESIGNS. Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & Co., Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

I have the Most Perfect arrangements for selling wheat for

PATRONS! One Cent per bushel is my Commission. Send for Price Current and Instructions.

GEORGE W. HILL, 80 Woodbridge St., west, Detroit.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM OF ONTARIO (Canada). (Established under Government Charter, 1864) offer to the Farmers of the United States

The Emporium Scott. now acknowledged by all to be the best winter wheat in Canada. A bold, white chaff, red for milling purposes, and for yield and reliability, surpasses all other varieties.

(Canadian freight and duty paid) for \$5.00 per 100 lbs. \$3.00 per 50 lbs. Bag free, or 30 cents per lb. per mail prepaid. Address: J. S. PEACOCK & Co., Managers, 1728-30 London, Canada.

WANTED. White Oak Stave Bolts, Red Oak and Basswood Heading Bolts. I will receive bids from contractors or owners of timber for Bolts, delivered on rail road. State price per cord of each kind, how many you can furnish and at what Station. Address, with particulars,

OSCAR D. OLIVER, P. O. Box 113, Chicago, Ill.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS OF 1881.

Name of Society.	Where Held.	Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
MICHIGAN STATE AG. SOC. JACKSON.	Michigan State Horticultural Soc. Jackson.	SEPT. 19 to 23.	J. C. STERLING.	Grand Rapids.
Ohio State Agricultural Society.	Columbus.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.	W. J. Chamberlain.	Columbus.
Northern Ohio Agricultural Society.	Cleveland.	September 5 to 9.	C. H. Burr.	Cleveland.
Tri-State Fair Association.	Toledo.	Sept. 12 to 17.	John Farber.	Toledo.
Indiana Agricultural Society.	Indianapolis.	September 20-24.	Alexander Horne.	Indianapolis.
North Eastern Indiana Ag. Society.	Waterloo.	October 3 to 7.	J. W. Patterson.	Waterloo.
Western Michigan Agricultural Society.	Grand Rapids.	September 27-30.	James W. C.	Grand Rapids.
Eastern Mich. Agricultural Society.	Ypsilanti.	September 30 to 3.	John Childier.	Ypsilanti.
Central Mich. Agricultural Society.	East Lansing.	October 6 to 10.	B. Baker.	East Lansing.
Northeastern District.	East Saginaw.	September 27-30.	Sumner Howard.	East Saginaw.
Illinois Agricultural Society.	Peoria.	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.	S. D. Fisher.	Springfield.
Wisconsin Agricultural Society.	Madison.	September 26-30.	Wm. H. Allen.	Madison.
Iowa Agricultural Society.	Des Moines.	September 5 to 17.	E. J. Shaffer.	Des Moines.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.	Pittsburg.	September 12-17.	W. S. Sells.	Harrisburg.
Schubert Agricultural Society.	Omaha.	September 12-17.	J. C. McBride.	Omaha.
Kansas Agricultural Society.	Topeka.	September 12-17.	Geo. J. Johnson.	Topeka.
Capital State Fair Association.	Columbia.	November 5 to 11.	E. C. Bartholomew.	Lincoln.
South Carolina State Ag. Soc.	Minneapolis.	September 5 to 9.	H. C. Clarke.	Minneapolis.
Minnesota Ag. & Mech. Soc.	Minneapolis.	September 5 to 9.	H. C. Clarke.	Minneapolis.
Montana Ag. & Mech. Association.	Helena.	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.	C. G. Reynolds.	Helena.
St. Louis Ag. Exposition.	Toronto.	September 7 to 11.	H. J. Hall.	Toronto, Can.
Minnesota State Ag. Soc.	St. Louis.	September 7 to 11.	H. J. Hall.	St. Louis.
New England Agricultural Society.	Worcester.	September 5 to 9.	Daniel Needham.	Boston.
Northern Kentucky Ag. Society.	Flint.	September 5 to 9.	E. A. Tucker.	Flint.
Steuken County Ag. Society.	Angola, Ind.	October 11 to 14.	B. F. Davidson.	Angola.

COUNTY FAIRS OF 1881.

Name of Society.	Where Held.	Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
Armada County Agr. Society.	Armada.	October 5 to 7.	J. E. Barringer.	Armada.
Bay City.	Bay City.	Sept. 20 to 23.	S. C. Wilson.	Bay City.
Benzie.	Benzie.	Sept. 28 and 29.	A. B. Adams.	Benzie.
Branch.	Branch.	Sept. 28 and 29.	D. W. Flint.	Branch.
Caldwell.	Caldwell.	Sept. 28 to 30.	Geo. S. Woolsey.	Marshall.
Calhoun.	Calhoun.	Sept. 28 to 30.	H. H. Glover.	Calhoun.
Cass.	Cass.	Sept. 27 to 30.	H. P. Adams.	St. Johns.
Charlevoix.	Charlevoix.	October 3 to 6.	L. H. Gage.	Traverse City.
Cheboygan.	Cheboygan.	Sept. 28 to 30.	R. B. Gibson.	Charlevoix.
Civilian.	Civilian.	October 4 to 7.	F. M. Holloway.	Hillsdale.
Grand Traverse.	Grand Traverse.	Sept. 28 to 30.	J. C. Squires.	Mason.
Hillsdale.	Hillsdale.	October 4 to 7.	S. D. Pierson.	Lonis.
Ingham.	Ingham.	Sept. 28 to 30.	Frank Little.	Kalamazoo.
Isabella.	Isabella.	Sept. 28 to 30.	S. B. B. Brown.	Isabella.
Kalamazoo.	Kalamazoo.	Sept. 28 to 30.	Chas. E. Beaman.	Howell.
Lebanon.	Lebanon.	Sept. 28 to 30.	H. W. Babcock.	Monroe.
Livingston.	Livingston.	Sept. 28 to 30.	R. B. Gibson.	Monroe.
Macomb.	Macomb.	October 4 to 7.	H. T. Cole.	Pontiac.
Mason.	Mason.	Sept. 28 to 30.	Noah Tyler.	Pontiac.
Monroe.	Monroe.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. D. Richmond.	Pontiac.
Oakland.	Oakland.	Sept. 28 to 30.	I. L. James.	Evart.
Oscoda.	Oscoda.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Oshtemo.	Oshtemo.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Tacoma.	Tacoma.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Van Buren.	Van Buren.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Union.	Union.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Washtenaw.	Washtenaw.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Wayne.	Wayne.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Winnebago.	Winnebago.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Ypsilanti.	Ypsilanti.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.
Ypsilanti.	Ypsilanti.	Sept. 28 to 30.	E. A. Tucker.	Evart.

TRADE WITH US and You Will Find it Profitable.

We contend that our large experience in the business

OUR Unexcelled Facilities FOR OBTAINING

The Choicest Goods in the Eastern Markets

—AT THE— CLOSEST FIGURES,

And our fair and square method of doing business, must

GIVE OUR PATRONS AN ADVANTAGE

Over those who purchase their clothing elsewhere. Our large and elegant store is filled with choice, seasonable goods, all new, cut and made in the latest styles, and We have marked them Very Low.

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, Men's Furnishing Goods & Custom Tailoring.

J. L. HUDSON, Clothier, Detroit Opera House Building,

Agitator! Agitator! Agitator!

The Most Perfect Thresher and Saver Made. J. I. CASE Threshing Machine Co., RACINE, WIS.

FARM ENGINES—Portable and Tractor—8, 10, 12, 15, 20-Horse. SEPARATORS—Agitator, Eclipse, Apron—20 to 40-inch Cylinders. HORSE POWERS—4-Wheel, Double Flange Woodbury. Best in the World.

Make More and Sell More Threshing Machines than any firm in the World. Send for Catalogue—It costs nothing. Mention name of this paper.

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I Have For Sale a Fine Party of Registered Merino SHEEP.

which I selected in Vermont with reference to the wants of Michigan breeders. Those wishing sheep for show or stock purposes can have a large stock to select from. Residence, 346 1/2 miles from Grand Haven, Michigan. C. M. FELLOWS.

"SHARPLESS" Strawberry Plants. If you wish to plant this, it will not disappoint you. Potted plants \$2.00 per 100; strong layers \$1 per 100. Also Monarch of the West, Crescent Seedling, Charles Downing, Wilson's Albany and many others. \$2.31. WM. ADAIR, Detroit.

MICHIGAN Female Seminary KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Modeled after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass. Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and fuel, \$12.00 for the school year. A reasonable charge for instruction in French, German,

Poetry.

AFTER THE FEAST.

The bells chime softly in the gloom;
The guests are gone; the fire is low;
I wait within the echoing room,
To greet mine own before I go.
Mine own, for whom, beside the board,
To-day no empty chair is left;
For whom the silken plate was poured
While trembling tears the eyelids wet.
No foot-fall echoes on the stair,
No shadow falls across the light,
No whisper tells the happy air
With the lost music of delight;
Yet all my restless thoughts are stilled,
And, waiting by the hearth alone,
My longing heart is warmed and filled
With the dear presence of its own.
Beloved faces, faintly set
In halos of my tenderest thought;
Immortal eyes, whose radiance yet
With yearning human love is fraught;
Dear lips, whose kisses, sweet and slow,
Drop like a balm, on mortal pain,
Dear hands, whose every touch I know,
Yet may not hope to clasp again.
I know not to what clearer height,
In that sweet heaven their thought has grown,
Or what new fountains of love flow
Unstated here, their souls have known;
But since through changing years I keep
Their precious memory green and fair,
I cannot deem that love can sleep,
Or cease its tender vigil there.
O unforgotten souls that dwell
The swift, exulting host above,
Where face to face with Him ye dwell
Whose endless years are love and love,
To-night, by some celestial air,
The cloudy curtain wide is blown;
Gleams of my heart, but grown more fair,
I see you, greet you, claim mine own!
—Emily H. Miller, in Christian Union.

THE IDYL OF THE BAGGAGE MAN.

With many a chuck and a pitch,
With many a shout and a yell,
At station, siding, crossing, switch,
On mountain, grade, or valley,
I leave, I push, I sling, I toes,
With vigorous endeavor,
And men may smile, and men may grow cross,
But I sling trunks forever.
The paper trunk from the country town
I balance and dandle;
I turn it once or twice around
And both the handles,
And grumble over traveling bags,
And monstrous sample cases;
But I can smash the maker's bags
Like plaster Paris vessels.
They holter, holter as I go,
But they can't make me slower,
For they will learn just what I know,
A trunk won't last forever!
And in and out I wind about,
And here I smash a kisteer;
I turn a grip sack inside out,
Three times a day at least, I
I tug, I jerk, I swear, I sweat,
I toes the light valves,
And what's too big to follow, you bet,
I'll find it round in pieces.
They murmur, murmur, everywhere,
But I will heed them never,
For women weep and strong men swear,
I'll claw their trunks forever!
I've come the preacher with my wrath,
I scorn the judge's ermine;
And clearing out a rugged path,
I've spilled both the good and common;
And books, and socks, and cards, and strings,
Too numerous to mention;
And babies' clothes and women's things,
Beyond my comprehension,
I've spilled, I've scattered, and I've slung,
As far as space could cover,
And scatter, scatter, old or young,
I'll scatter things forever!
—Burlington Hawkseye.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Boss of the Woods," "Edged Tools," "King Cophelia," or "Baby North's Lovers," etc.

CHAPTER XLV.—Continued.

Had she forgotten all this? Would she never look back to that hour with rain and glory yearning, and say to herself that her rejection of his love had been a crime against herself and truth and nature—that it was she who should have stood where Ada Ludlow was standing now—the wife she had given him, and whom—Heaven help her!—he could never love?

All this George March thought as he looked at Lucy's downcast face—it was whiter than her dress—and then he found that everything was over, that he was married, and that some one was telling him to give his arm to his wife and lead her into the vestry-room for the signing of names.

He retained to his dying day but a confused recollection of what followed—the driving back to the little villa with his wife, and not being able to say a word to her on the way, of the breakfast, when Lucy, as she sat among the bridesmaids, seemed to have recovered her color and her animation, and looked so wonderfully pretty that the whole room seemed to be taken by surprise, as it were, at sight of such fresh young loveliness.

The bride was nervous, of course, and was dressed in a very trying manner; but people said afterwards that her cousin Miss Thrale had made her look quite old and faded as she sat side by side at the flower-decked table.

Lucy did not know what people were thinking. Her only immediate desire was to see the hard set look on the bridegroom's face break up or melt into some remembrance of a smile. The absent stare of the young man's eyes when he stood up to make the conventional speech sent a sharp pain through her breast that did not leave her all day—or for many days.

But he had asked her to be happy, and people who were happy naturally laughed a good deal and said little jokes; and so Miss Thrale talked more and looked more charming than the other three bridesmaids put together, and was even accused of flirting shamefully with young Ackroyd.

It astonished her best friends by making a capital speech on behalf of the bridesmaids; and Mary Throgmorton—the handsomest woman after all, in the room—devoted herself to poor nervous Mrs. Ludlow, who, in a flutter of tears and violet silk and smelling-bottles, was a dozen times on the point of giving way.

Then came the good-byes, the kisses, the shower of rice and satin slips, amidst which Doctor and Mrs. March drove away from the green wooden gate of the little villa in King's Road and set out on their life together.

"It will be her turn next!" sobbed poor Mrs. Ludlow in her friend Mary's arms when the last guest had departed.

"Or Lucy," suggested gentle Mrs. William.

Lucy's delight in her fat baby boy—with whom the girl was always ready for a romp—had completely won little Charlotte's heart. She had confided to her husband her surprise at Doctor March's choice be-

tween the two cousins. "Miss Ludlow is very clever, and fashionable, I suppose. Will she had said, shaking her simple pretty head; but Lucy is so sweet and kind, and children take to her so wonderfully. And now, nodding kindly at the chief bridesmaid, whose excited color and gaily white and quiet indeed, Mrs. William repeated—

"Perhaps it will be Lucy's, Mrs. Ludlow; who knows?"

Lucy burst into a shrill peep of hysterical laughter, and ran out of the room, to the "Oh, Bee!" she said pitilessly to her friend, who followed her to her little garret, "let us take off our finery and go to the hospital. This is the day; and I don't see why the sick children should be disappointed of their flowers because we have been at a wedding!"

She was undressing nervously as she spoke. She untied the white ribbon from her hair and flung it from her with a kind of shudder.

"I will leave you now, Miss Lucy, and see about your tea, my dear," said old Batters kindly.

Lucy heard her slow old feet going downstairs. The birds were singing in their pretty cages, the sunbeams were shining in the flowers sweet and strong in the evening air.

She looked about her again. The book-cases were filled with her favorite books; the room was hung with her favorite pale blue; there was a large photograph of Bee in a velvet frame over the fireplace.

George had thought of her in the midst of all his misery, had remembered her smallest fancies, even after she had spoken so cruelly and so scornfully and had thrown his love back in her face. He had given looking, the love she added, and the travelers were very hungry.

"I will see if dinner cannot be hastened a little," Lucy cried.

As she ran down stairs, holding her white skirt to one side, she met the Doctor coming up to see her, and she said, smiling and nodding up to his face, "You have only a few minutes before dinner will be ready."

The slender white shape flashed past him in the young man's mind, and he was leaning heavily upon the balusters, and looked after her with a very set gray face.

He did not see Lucy again alone. But Mrs. Batters got hold of "the master" as he went into his study for a moment before he went down to the parlour, and he said to her, "You must make haste," she said, smiling and nodding up to his face, "You have only a few minutes before dinner will be ready."

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white chints and some pretty light wood, and the windows were full of flowers and of western sunshine as Mrs. Batters opened the door. Lucy heard the cooing of pigeons from the yard below.

"This is the spare room, I suppose, Mrs. Batters," Lucy said, hesitatingly. "It is very pretty. What dear little dwarfed cases, and how sweet that mignonette smells! Why, there is a sewing-machine too; and the writing-table has such convenient drawers and pigeon-holes! I think it is the prettiest room I ever saw!"

"I am glad you are pleased with your bedroom, Miss Lucy," said Batters, curiously; "the master desired me to give you the key of it as soon as you came home."

Lucy took it in silence. Her lips quivered so that she did not know what to say. From her little attic in King's Road to this big bright comfortable room, over which she had to have absolute control—it was typical of the change that had been wrought in her whole existence by the kind man whose love she had rejected.

"I will leave you now, Miss Lucy, and see about your tea, my dear," said old Batters kindly.

Lucy heard her slow old feet going downstairs. The birds were singing in their pretty cages, the sunbeams were shining in the flowers sweet and strong in the evening air.

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Mrs. Ludlow in a becoming shawl and cap in the drawing-room with her work; and then, having put on her own clean white gown and gathered the last of her roses for the dinner-table, she had taken as much time as possible in the arranging of her flowers.

All the windows were open and filled with blooming plants. The silver and glass and damask of the dining-room shone hospitably in the eyes of passers-by. Lucy piled up her roses and her fruit, and tried to keep her hands from trembling and her heart from beating as she listened before the first sound of wheels.

And at last it came, low as they turned the corner, loud on the pavement before the house, in a little bus in the hall, a noise of hurrying feet, of opening doors, and then Ada's voice was heard speaking gaily as she ran up the steps, followed by her husband's heavier tread.

Lucy did not know how she got into the hall, and how the moment she had been dressing, and after, after, there was nothing to be afraid of.

Her cousin, in a pretty traveling-dress, kissed her, and exclaimed delightedly at seeing her again, and ran up stairs at once to her mother. George, with a strap over his shoulder and a shawl on his arm, took the little uneasy hand Lucy held out and said a few words, and then turned away to direct Edwards about paying the cabman.

Lucy drew a long breath. It was over. They met again; and it had been mercifully given to George to meet her without pain or emotion of any sort. There was nothing more to dread.

She followed her cousin, Ada had hurried away to change her dress for dinner, Mrs. Ludlow said, who was sitting alone at her dressing-table, her eyes bright and looking, the love she added, and the travelers were very hungry.

"I will see if dinner cannot be hastened a little," Lucy cried.

As she ran down stairs, holding her white skirt to one side, she met the Doctor coming up to see her, and she said, smiling and nodding up to his face, "You have only a few minutes before dinner will be ready."

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and when she returned. Lucy would blush and protest, having become unused to such services during her stay in King's Road; but Edwards would state in his grave way that he had the Doctor's orders, and would from thenceforth be plain that the steady man-servant obeyed these orders with satisfaction to himself.

The consequence of all this was that Lucy found time to read more and to practice her music, which she had sadly neglected. She found that George liked to hear her sing, and she began to hunt up all the songs she knew. She was able to be with Bee a great deal more too, which was a delight to both the girls, and sometimes she went away to Croome for several days at a time. Mrs. Ackroyd was always begging for her. The quiet little woman declared that she could not "take to" Mrs. March somehow, much as she liked the Doctor, but the children were always clamoring for Lucy.

Who will see to your breakfast, you poor neglected George? Mrs. March cried, with smiling dismay, when Lucy was first invited to go to Green Knowe. And Lucy, coloring, declared eagerly that she would just as soon stop at home.

The Doctor would not hear of this. He knew that Mr. Oliphant, the handsome Rector, was often at Croome during Mrs. March's visits; but he resolved that he would carry out what he had begun, and think only of Lucy's happiness.

The girl's delight at returning was rewarded enough after her long loneliness. And indeed the house was not the same without her.

Her old pretty bloom and roundness were revived rapidly in the rest and security of her new life. George had only to look at her, and he would know that she was home, to see how brightly she looked after her walks, and how easily she broke into a laugh, to know that she was happy in those days.

CHAPTER XLVII.

George walked to church with his women-kind and her young friends. The hymns, Edgar Bryer had no need to make pilgrimages to St. Mark's in order to see his little blue-eyed divinity. It was a pretty family party, people said, and Mrs. March ought to be a very happy woman.

Naturally she was enjoying the agreeable excitement that had followed her return to Barlaston as a bride.

A good many entertainments had been given in her honor, at each of which she wore a new gown from her tasteful dressmaker, and had excited a good deal of attention.

The Doctor was necessarily a great deal away from home during the day, and there was really very little to occupy his young wife's thoughts in the house so admirably managed by Mrs. March.

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I KNOW A LITTLE SPIRIT.

I know a little spirit,
Take care!
Of what I here indite
Beware!
She is very wise and witty,
Her face is wondrous pretty;
Ah, me! then more's the pity
One should of her beware.
Her eyes express a yearning,
With love's fire they seem burning;
Whichever way I'm turning,
They haunt me as a dream.
She is my only blessing;
Her make up and her dressing
Might well adorn a queen.
Ah, there is no deceiving,
My heart is past retrieving,
And sure there's no relieving,
Since beauty is the snare.
Then God in heaven move her
To smile upon her lover,
And I will ever prove her
Sincere beyond compare.
Thank heaven! At last I've won her;
Take care!
Ye absent wooers, shun her;
Beware!
Come not where love is dwelling,
Within two fond hearts welling,
The same old story telling.
Beware!

THE GLASS EYE.

Incidents Connected With Wearing False Orbs of Vision.

A young man with a glass eye was engaged to be married, but he did not like to inform his betrothed of his peculiar defect. A week previous to the day named for the wedding he confided in his future father-in-law, who, to his surprise, received the information in a highly amused manner. "I'll make it all right for you, my boy; you imitate me exactly in anything I do after supper to-night, and see how good-naturedly Maria (that was the lady's name) will take it." Accordingly, as soon as the evening meal was concluded, the father looked at the young man and began to sing:

Oh, do you know the glass-eye man,
The glass-eye man, the glass-eye man?
Oh, do you know the glass-eye man
Who lives down our way?
And, as he concluded the last line, he took out his left eye and placed it in a plate in front of him. The young man was very much astonished to find his Maria's father as unfortunate as himself, while at the same time it gave him courage to reply:

Oh, do you know the glass-eye man,
The glass-eye man, the glass-eye man?
Oh, do you know the glass-eye man
Who lives down our way,
Frequent assaults and battery have been made by sternly virtuous females on glass-eyed men. Only recently a gentleman was enjoying the scenery through the car window with his natural eye, unaware of the fact that his glass-eye was staring straight ahead at a maiden lady of Sunday school principles. She put up with it for half an hour and then got up, and, washing his hat over his head, called him a licentious villain and other complimentary epithets, and was only prevented from scratching his face by his timely retreat to the smoking car, under the supposition that he had been attacked by a mad woman.

Fifty years ago, when California was under the dominion of Spain, a Spanish commandant ruled at San Francisco who was the terror of all the Indians in the vicinity. A Yankee trader traveling that way induced the commandant to purchase one of the then newly invented eye glasses of him, and to the fear and surprise of the redskins the commandant suddenly appeared with two eyes. This was too much for the braves, so one of their number was deputed to assassinate the commandant. He managed to gain access to the chamber, but on approaching the commandant he was terrified to find the commandant sleeping with one eye closed and the other wide open. The amazed Indian gave an unearthly yell and threw himself headlong from the window.

One of the most curious stories is the case of a supposed blind beggar in Paris. This man was arrested for some trivial offense, and on his way to the prison one of his eyes fell out on the sidewalk. On being examined it was discovered that for a long time he had been in the habit of wearing two ingeniously contrived porcelain covers to his real eyes, which were of a different color to the sham ones, and was at once recognized as a criminal for whom the authorities had long been in search.

A glass eye once figured in a civil suit. An optician sued a woman for the value of an eye he had inserted for her with the promise that she would wear it both ornamental and useful. The woman refused to pay, her defense being as follows:

"I have false teeth, I can eat with comfort; I have false hair, it keeps my head warm and is ornamental; I have a false leg, I can walk with it, and I'm taking her glass eye out and dashing it to the ground! I can neither see with my false eye nor is it an object of beauty." She gained her suit.

A story has been placed at Sandy Hook, N. J., by the rising and falling of the waves a certain density, moves a dynamo, which in a vacuum tube to glow with light at the same time a powerful signal for signals during heavy fog.

Summer Resorts.

Every summer brings its exodus, and at present every day sees the victims with their trunks, gripsacks, and linen dusters crowding the trains for all directions. Each resort, whether seaside, mountain, country town, or forest, has its special votaries. The man who has a pleasant city home, with all modern conveniences, hot and cold baths, mosquito bars, a comfortable library and smoking room, luxurious beds, the best food the market affords, and excellent opportunities for taking healthful exercise without trouble, betakes himself, perhaps to the woods of Maine or New York. He sleeps, or tries to sleep, on a rough bed of hemlock boughs, crawled over by bugs and snakes, bitten by flies and mosquitoes, against whose powers of penetration a rubber blanket is of no account. He lives on ham and bacon cooked by hands that he prefers not to look at, breaks his teeth on indigestible biscuit, works harder than any day laborer at home in pulling or carrying a boat, now and then catches a trout or bullhead, and in general leads the life of an unregenerated savage, without the savage's taste or capacity of enjoying it, and tries to convince himself that he is having an immense amount of solid pleasure.

Or he hires him to a mountain and takes a room at a hotel; is oppressed by heat at day and by cold at night; through the thin partition of his room listens to the cough of the consumptive or the sneeze of the hay feverish; foolishly climbs a mountain peak, thereby causing palpitation of the heart, and finds what view there may be obstructed by perpetual fog.

Or perhaps he wanders by the seaside, fills his shoes with sand and his lungs with pure salt water while bathing, comes out sticky with salt and longing for his own bath tub; pays four prices, besides feeling the waiter for fish and meat brought from the city market; has his nerves racked by a brass band, or, when he fancies he may sleep, is agonized by the party on the piazza torturing the night air with the strains of the "Sweet By and By," and "All on Account of Eliza."

Or he goes to the quiet home in the country town; plays croquet, sleeps in a feather bed, interviews mosquitoes and other insects, gets to sleep after midnight, and is aroused before daylight by the barnyard chorus; is permitted to make his toilet with a tea-cupful of hard water; spoils his digestive apparatus with unaccustomed food, and at last returns to his city home needing a month's doctoring before he resumes his normal condition and is ready for work.

Indian Robbers.

The delicious coolness of the night has succeeded the fierce heat of a day in May. The moonlight makes a mimic day, but soft is its light, however bright, compared with the sunlight of a few hours before! A party of travelers having cooked and eaten their frugal evening meal, have now spread their carpets and quilts on the ground in the mango grove and laid themselves down to rest. All is now silent save when the jackals rend the air with their horrid cries. A jackal gives a yelp on one side of the grove, another answers with a howl from the other side. These are not jackals, but confederate thieves, one of whom enters the grove at the end furthest from the sleeping travelers lie. On his stomach he steals quietly along from one tree to another. Some leaves rustle; a traveler calls out, whereupon the stealthy one coils himself into a heap and lies dead-still, and will so lie for half an hour or more, if necessary. A "jackal" howls quite near the grove, as if it had just crossed it and rustled the leaves. The thief drags himself along the ground again. At length he has reached the head of the sleeping row of travelers. He passes his hand quietly under the pillows. This fat man is the rich man of the party; that bundle which he uses as a pillow probably contains something valuable. The dusky thief removes it gently without waking the snoring sleeper. He next makes this other man turn over on his pillow by gentle touches on the face, and having got what he wanted, creeps gently away. One of the extemporized jackals gives a bark here, the other a short howl there, and the two thieves meet and decamp together. When out for the night, the thieves strip themselves of all their clothing except a short, tight loin-cloth, and smear themselves with oil, so as to be able to slip out of the grasp of any one seizing them. They seldom carry arms, in the ordinary sense, but strap a couple of light spearheads to the fore-arm, with the points projecting beyond the elbows, with a backward stroke of which they give a severe, if not deadly, wound to anyone trying to seize them. Generally, however, they carry a small, sharp knife. The houses of many of even the well-to-do natives have mud walls

only, through which the thieves dig holes to effect an entry. This requires long, quiet and patient work. A great number of the Indian stories about robbers turn on this mode of proceeding: how one woman, alone in the house with her children, waited quietly until the thief put his head in through the hole, and killed him with a blow of an ax; how another waited with a rope in her hand, and the thief this time putting his heels in first, she tied his ankles quickly together and took him prisoner, but when the neighbors appeared they found only a headless trunk.—[Chambers' Journal.

Irish Evictions.

Very small children are now used to frustrate the process of law in connection with the eviction of tenants from holdings for non-payment of rent. The law says that to constitute a complete dispossession of the tenant who is trying to "keep a grip of his land," he and every member of his family, servants, etc., his furniture, farm stock, and all belongings, must be removed from the house and farm. The other day a large force of military and police escorted the sheriff in the now familiar form to evict tenants from farms near Lismore, in the county of Waterford. When they arrived at a particular house they found the entrance gates locked. These were soon forced open by a corps of bailiffs. Then the door of the house was found to be locked and barred. Some members of the tenant's family, who were placidly sitting at the windows, refused to open the door, whereupon the corps of bailiffs attacked it with crowbars and soon made "smithereens" of it. Then the sheriff and his men entered the house, which was large and well furnished, and proceeded to remove the goods and chattels. There was so much to be got out and brought on a couple of cars down a long avenue to the highroad, where the portable property was deposited, that nine hours were occupied in clearing out the house and offices. When this was done the members of the tenant's family and his servants were ordered out of the house by the sheriff. They left, and three men, representing the landlord, were formally placed in possession of the premises as caretakers and a strong body of constabulary was left to protect them. But, where was the tenant himself? He wasn't to be found anywhere. At last a policeman saw him sitting on the roof of the house, where, presumably, he had gone with the object of there still holding the best of the "nine points of the law"—possession; which it appears he would have succeeded in doing if the sheriff had left without removing him. He was got down, but there was further hidden danger to the effective course of the legal procedure. As a police officer was taking a final walk through the house he conceived that he heard a slight noise over the ceiling of an upper room. A cat naturally occurred to the mind of the officer, but he concluded it was better to see what the noise meant. A search was instituted, resulting in the discovery, between the ceiling of the room and the slates of the roof of the house, a boy of tender age, a son of the tenant. He was but a small boy, but he was big enough to make the entire elaborate and prolonged ejection proceedings abortive if he hadn't sneezed or shuffled or done something which attracted the attention of the police officer. If this 4 year old boy had been left in his retreat under the roof of his father's house the landlord's three caretakers and the party of police who were taking care of three caretakers would, according to the opinion of experienced lawyers, be trespassers on the tenant's premises, and could have been, and no doubt, have been, forcibly ejected in turn. The 4 year old boy was kicked out of his nest under the slates, and this very nice legal point was turned aside.—New York Times.

Singular Superstition.

Bill Nye has been compiling a list of superstitions. When you come to make a list of them, he says, it is wonderful how many intelligent people are the victims of the most unreasonable whims.

For instance, we are acquainted with a lady who is well educated, and far above the average class of those who constitute the great army of the superstitious, who never allows a breakfast to be prepared in her house on washday, of anything but giblets of codfish and titties of superannuated grub left over during the preceding week. Her husband had struggled to convince her of the utter absurdity of this practice, and tried to show her that there is nothing to it, but all his efforts have been worse than useless.

A friend of ours, too, who is a college graduate, and hoots most of the follies of the day, is still so superstitious on one point that he is a slave to his singular whim. He will not pass over the same side of the street on a creditor of his is coming down. He says he never has good luck if he sees a creditor over his left shoulder, or meets one face to face. Some are superstitious about white horses, owls, etc., but this man says he never met a creditor but right away after that he heard of some one being dunned.

Still another friend of ours, who comes into the office every few days, has a superstition that if he were to spit in the cuspidor he wouldn't live to get home. Some day he will find that he had better reverse the theory, or he will meet with the most horrible death that has ever occurred in this region.

James G. Blaine has a superstition about kicking an old felt hat on the first of April.

Carl Schurz has a mortal dread of holding a post-mortem examination on a live hornet.

Attorney-General MacVeagh, who is bald, will never brush his head with the brush that the hired girl has borrowed from his dressing-case. He says the long hairs tickle his scalp, and the hired girl is almost sure to lose her situation. It is a bad sign.

Gen. Sherman says that he cares nothing for the usual warnings and signs, but he would go round seven blocks to avoid a woman with a garden hose and a limber sun bonnet.

An old journalist we once knew was so suspicious about railroads and different lines of transit that he wouldn't take a journey over any railway until he had a note from the superintendent that could be shown to the conductor on the way. He said he tried to make a trip once without this precaution, and met with a terrible accident. Nobody else was hurt, but he was thrown off the train and over an embankment 27 feet high into a frog pond 11 feet deep. He thinks the conductor had had something to do with it.

Riches in Iceland.

Dr. Hjaltalin, a well-known scientific man in Iceland, declared some time ago that he had found gold in the island, and he now repeats the statement. He has sent a specimen of the ore to this country for examination, and states that it is found in such quantities as would assure a high profit to capitalists who would undertake to search for it. Whether this be correct or not, there is no doubt of the vast unexplored mine of wealth in Iceland. Hitherto its igneous rocks and lavas have afforded objects of interest only to the naturalist and student of geology, and from their point of view certainly nothing could be more interesting.

It presents geological formations over which the adherents of different systems could find pleasant subject matter for the most interesting, even-minded and infinite disputes. The ground for argument is inexhaustible for speculations about the origin of the agates, the obsidians, the zoolites and the thousand other things that common people know nothing at all about—not to speak of the bold assertion made by the partisans of the Plutonian theory, that the subaqueous deposits of the island have been thrown up by the action of submarine fire. But what will interest ordinary folks is the fact that there are riches of timber and minerals on the island which might have been made infinitely valuable, and that the fishings around it promise to become amongst the

most valuable in Europe. The political administration of the country has hitherto not been of a character to promise the highest development of its material resources. Perhaps it is that the authorities are too much in advance of the knowledge of the times, for we are told that they have rejected all the old "ologies" and "isms" for "geology" and "scepticism." A little incident that occurred lately goes far to support this view. They officially sent over a gentleman, who is still in this country, to purchase a number of electric lamps for distribution in the island, with a sufficient number of hogheads of the fluid to keep them going during a trial period! Finding that electric batteries and other appliances were required, the delegate wisely substituted petroleum for electricity, and is now making satisfactory arrangements for lighting the public places of the three chief towns. In the meantime, the inhabitants are anxious to open communication with the continent, and particularly with our own country, and it would be worth while to ascertain whether there exist hitherto unknown treasures at a distance of only four days from the north of Scotland.—[Liverpool Mercury.

Chaff.

The man who went to see the board fence retired when he heard the fence rail and saw the plank walk.

A dull old lady being told that a certain lawyer was lying at the point of death exclaimed: "Gracious! won't even death stop that man lying?"

It is reported that Jay Gould's son is about to organize a racing stable. If this is so, the public will eventually discover the exact size of the elder Mr. Gould's fortune.

"Now," said the professor, addressing the class, "give me your definition of light." The sovereign I changed for this morning, sir," replied one of the pupils promptly.

"Jimmy" Hope, the bank burglar, has been arrested. His "front name" is appropriate to his profession, and it is to be hoped "Jimmy" Hope for a season bids the world farewell.

"What is the moon good for?" asked Professor Miller. "What are its principal uses?" And the smart boy looked up from the foot of the class and said: "To rest the gas companies."

A horse conductor, who had waited five minutes at a crossing for a lady, remarked: "I am of the opinion that when Gabriel blows his last trump that those too late to get seats will be women."

A young lady admitted to her mother that she had kissed her on the cheek. "And what did you do?" asked the old lady in a tone of indignation. "Mother," said the young lady, "I cannot tell a lie; I turned the other cheek."

thing about somebody's being "too fresh." "Do you address yourself to me?" said Jones, springing up with flashing eyes. "No," said the old gentleman, mildly. "I was speaking of the paint on the steps." It was put there this afternoon," Jones clapped his hands to the spot, and, realizing the force of the old man's remarks, reached his room in five minutes.

THOMAS BUTLER, of Bloomington, Illinois, was to be married on Tuesday, but during the day he overtook a hive of bees and the insects stung him so, so many different places, that he had to send regrets to the bride, and all bets were declared off. There is nothing much more unpleasant to an expectant bridegroom, than to tip over a hive of bees. The bride felt awfully about it, but said a few bee stings need not make any difference, but when she was brought face to face with her intended, and saw how the bees had walked over him with their harpoons, she concluded he wouldn't be either ornamental or useful about a wedding.

The other morning, as Tim Chippy was shoring out "The Heart Broken Down," on a key bugle in the third story of his boarding house, on Mission street, the neighbors began to "kick," as the phonetic hoodlum would express it. Three baldheaded men came to the window of the house across the way, and began scowling at the performer.

"I say," yelled Tim, upon noticing the three shining capus so close together; "do you mean that for a pawbrowder's sign? What'll you let me have on this bugle?" The bald heads slapped down the window and retired in disgust, thus ending one of the most touching and beautiful incidents ever occurring on the Pacific coast.

The following really occurred at the Bagshot Bazaar, recently, in England: A young gentleman thought he fancied a certain article exposed for sale at one of the bazaar, and he was certain he fancied the lady who presided at the bazaar. He remarked, therefore, that he thought that particular article very pretty. The lady said: "Yes, it is very pretty. My mother sent it." "Ah! really," pursued the young gentleman, determined to discover the name of the owner of the eyes that had bewitched him. "Ah! really," said she. I think I have met your mother. Her name is—

"The queen," answered the lady. The young gentleman did not wait for the last train from Bagshot.

If letter carriers were not too busy to decipher every postal card which passes through their hands, how astonishing the contents of some of them would be! Take for instance the following which was written on one recently: "Cut the body in sharp points before and behind; lace it down the back; cut the neck square; slash the elbows and fill them in with velvet lining; slash the hips and cord it all round, and don't fail to gore as directed. P. S.—On second thoughts you'd better hook it."

"When we are married, Lucy," said the poor man's son to the rich man's daughter, "our honeymoon shall be passed abroad. We will drive in the Bois, promenade the Parais, gaze down into the blue waters of the Adriatic from the Rialto, and enjoy the Neapolitan sunsets, strolling along the Chiaja." "How delicious," she murmured, "but, John, dear, have you money enough to do all this?" "I don't say I mustn't expect anything till he dies," John's countenance underwent such a change that she couldn't bear asking him if he felt sick. "No, darling," he answered faintly, "I am not sick. I was only thinking that perhaps we had better postpone the marriage until after the funeral."

A CHICAGO man who visited San Antonio, and is on his way back home, was interviewed by a reporter: "Did you visit the Alamo, where Travis and Crockett fell?" asked the reporter. "Yes; I saw the house," responded the practical Chicago man; and I was very much disgusted. It is an old, ruinous, disgraceful looking building. I tell you, Travis and them other heroes had fallen at Chicago, we would have provided them with a bang-up four-story residence to fall in, with gas, telephone, burglar alarm and all the other modern improvements. I tell you, sir, those people of San Antonio have treated the heroes of the Alamo shabbily."

The reporter asked him if the proposed Chicago house would have a mortgage on it, and the Chicago man went off infamed with rage.—[Times Signifying.

His TENNESSEE SWILL—A physiognomist came to town the other day and gave an exhibition. He advertised to tell the occupation and general characteristics of any man in the audience by simply studying the lineaments of his face, and feeling a bump or two. The first man to mount the platform had a sort of rolling gait, and the lecturer at once set him down as a sailor. "You plow the main," said he. "Never plowed in Maine in my life," replied the man. "Done a little cultivating in Indiana, though." The audience tittered a little, but the lecturer persisted. "It's no use telling me that you haven't spent some of your life on the water. Answer me frankly, have you not?" "Yes," answered the man, "to tell the truth, I have." (The lecturer glows triumphantly.) "Used to tend sawmills!" The child of the sea and storm slipped down and out amid thunders of applause.

fruit, a-owing to which poor Tom's sufferin' from the severe attack of the collier.

Never marry for wealth, but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell as one who hasn't anything but an Auburn head and an amiable disposition.

A Norwich boy lost his grip on the string to his toy balloon and it went up out of sight. After the toy had disappeared the little philosopher walked up to his mother with the remark: "Mamma, I had got tired of that thing; so I thought I had better give it to God."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby says that the old version of the New Testament has some little insidious "adolescences" running through it. We had noticed them, but said nothing about it, taking it for granted that the revisers would see them and mash them on their theological thumb nails.

"Have you any fresh eggs?" "Yes, mum; plenty; them with the hen on 'em." "With the hen on 'em?" "Yes, mum; we always put a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish 'em. Beg pardon, mum; don't think you understand. When the hen, not the bird, Hen for noolaid. Take a dozen, mum? Thank you."

A "society lady" writes to a fashionable journal to know "if etiquette allows a lady to remain seated while a gentleman guest departs." It depends on who the guest is, but it is always safe to accompany a St. Louis man to the door to see that he doesn't carry off a \$10 ivory-handled silk umbrella instead of the 50 cent cotton one he brought.—[Chicago paper.

"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that arose from her tea as a veil to her blushes when talking upon so delicate a subject, "some can bathe with perfect impunity in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains, and India's coral strand; but for my part I prefer to have the water a little turbid."

In the garden two six-year-old children, a girl and a boy, exchanged vigorous blows and blows, and then, without any other at the top of their voices like Homer's heroes, Mamma interferred, and after much difficulty, succeeds in separating them. "What in the name of goodness are you up to, you ungrateful little wretches?" "Playing husband and wife, ma!"

The Housewife.

CHATS WITH MY NEIGHBORS.

NO. XII.

"These are the days that try women's soles," said Nellie Bestway, as she and Betty stepped into the kitchen from the cellar, bringing things for supper, having carried, on their outward trip, jars of fruit that Betty had canned in the morning, while Nellie washed some choice muslin and gingham, that because of their daintiness, must have special season set apart for their "freshening."

sweet far off light of that same tenderness that beams there, when she speaks of the babe that died three months ago. I waited a few moments, and then, wishing to bring her back to earth, I said:

"Say, Nellie, don't all this hard work and hot weather and everything make you wish that you were the wealthy Mrs. Fly-away, so you could go off to the sea shore or mountains, or springs, or baths, or somewhere?" Very sober, thoughtful and earnest, this lively friend of mine had grown within the last five or ten minutes. For in an assured voice she replied:

"No. My lot is far happier than is the lot of the multitude of such as these. Do you think I would willingly exchange the love and the peace—the easy and abundant prosperity—the dear companionship of friends tried and true, and the deep, the sacred contentment of a home that has no 'skeleton in its closet,' for the more than probable reverse of all these, even though that 'reverse' came clad in what the world calls 'wealth,' 'honor,' or 'fame'? Indeed I would not!"

E. L. NYE.

LETTING THINGS GO.

To give the advice "let things go" to a tired woman who has already done so, from sheer inability to do otherwise, until the arrears of work fills her soul with dismay, is like "carrying coals to Newcastle." It dishes would wash themselves and ragged garments sew on their own patches and missing buttons, if some benevolent fairy would "tidy up" the kitchen and pick the peas for dinner, while the exhausted female charge d'affaires took a long breath, it would do to talk. But washing, ironing, baking and churning succeed each other, not exactly with the soothing effect of

yet in a stern succession which demands the performance of each day's task at its appointed time. Omission to-day means double duty on the morrow, and where is the conscientious woman, whose strength is only equal to her daily duties, who can shrink to-day, knowing she must work the harder to-morrow? How can she say, "I will take mine ease in mine inn," and make the assertion more than an idle quotation?

She will hire a woman to come and do her washing and ironing for her, for one thing, at least during the hot weather and heavy work of haying and harvesting. She will learn to "save steps," and will soon find that a little care in this direction will spare her weary feet a good many journeys. She will see that the men of the household fill the wood-box and water pails before going to work. She will not spend a whole hot morning baking cookies and ginger-snaps, which require so much oven-heat and extra time and labor, when a cream cake and a square yard of gingerbread can be made and baked in one-quarter of the time. She won't think it a Christian duty to have pie for breakfast. I am very much of "Aunt Betsey's" mind, who wanted to know who first "imprisoned precious fruit in a paste of grease and flour, baptized it with fire and called it pie," and who says, "many a poor woman who dies because she is too tired to live any longer, dies less of a special intervention of Providence than of the 'special rolling pin' she kept in perpetual motion, rolling special pie-crust." Pie is admissible at dinner, but should be kept from the supper and breakfast table as religiously as Jews exclude pork.

As A. H. J. remarks, it is inevitable that the polish should wear off the kitchen stove, and that the floor should get a little "off color," and the woman who can view such a condition calmly, and wait till she can get a chance to reconstruct things without overtasking herself, is a philosopher.

Much wearisome labor at the needle and sewing machine may be saved by using a little common sense in the matter of children's clothes, which also will effect a saving at the washtub and ironing table. Light print and cambric dresses and aprons look pretty, to be sure, and a loving mother likes her children to look fresh and comely, but she has hardly a right to overtask her strength, allow herself no leisure for reading or an afternoon with them in the woods or fields, simply that the little frocks may be ruffled and trimmed overmuch.

Too much scrubbing and ironing, too much baking and brewing has been the death of many a mother, who might have lived had she but thought she could "let things go." But her neighbors washed, baked, churned and ironed of a Monday, and so must she, though the sky fall. Her friends called her a "capable woman," her household had "meat in due season," (pie and cake three times a day) but none the less surely she died of her "capability." Whether in the great Hereafter her domestic performances will balance the deliberate starvation of soul and mind, who knows?

It has been discovered that the addition of a teaspoonful of borax to each pint of starch used in starching shirts, linen, etc., will render muslin and all kinds of fabrics, even the most gauzy and inflammable textures unburnable, to such an extent that they could not be made to take fire and burn with a blaze. Dr. Kedzie, of the State Board of Health, of Michigan, in an address remarked that if cotton dresses and underclothing of women and children were prepared by this simple method, many distressing accidents and frequent loss of life from the accidental ignition of clothing might be prevented.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

Any reader of the FARMER wishing to have Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., etc., purchased in Detroit, can be accommodated by sending a list of what they require, with full directions as regards quantity, colors, or any other points desired, to the undersigned. Samples and prices will be furnished, and orders sent attended to with care and promptness. Orders for goods must be accompanied with check or Detroit bank-post-office money-order or cash in registered letter. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References furnished.

MISS L. THORNBURN,
263 1/2 East Larned St., Detroit.
Orders for samples must be accompanied by three cent stamp to pay return postage.

(Continued from first page.)

swelling, heat or pain upon pressure of the injured part. If you feel confident that you have located the disease you had better apply a good blister to the fetlock, and give the animal rest. The ordinary fly blister, made thin with turpentine, will answer a good purpose. Shave off the hair before applying it.

Probably Bone Spavin.

ALAMO, July 21, 1881.
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
DEAR SIR:—I have a two year old gelding, light chestnut with little white in face, that has an enlargement on the inside of each hind leg between the hock and fetlock. I first saw it about four weeks ago; it is hard as bone, does not lame him, but when first seen seemed to be sore. I have been putting on mustard liniment, which takes the hair off, but does not seem to reduce the bunnies. Please give remedy through the FARMER.

J. B. SHEPHERD.

Answer.—If you have diagnosed and located the disease properly, it is either a splint, or it is an enlargement or exostosis of the large metatarsal or cannon bone, in which latter case no cure or removal of the eyecore can be made. If it is splint a strong blister is indicated. Mustard liniment is not the remedy in such cases. We are inclined to believe that the enlargements are bone spavin, as such blemishes on both hind legs rarely or never occur except as such, and as the animal is not lame we would advise you to let them alone. If we are wrong, please give us a more accurate description of the location; measure the inches from the fetlock upwards, and we can locate it by the distance.

Burse Mucosae.

PIONEER, Ohio, July 20, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have perused with much interest your advice to others through the valuable columns of the FARMER, and now I come to you for some information. I have a three year old gray mare, that has what I call wind galls on both of her hind legs; have been on three or four months. I have applied the following without any benefit: Iodine of Potassium, 2 oz; Oil of Hemlock, 1 oz; Oil of Wormwood, 1 oz; Oil of Stone, 1 oz; Alcohol, 4 oz; Spirits of Turpentine 1 oz; Tinct. of Cantharides 1 oz. She also has small, hard lumps all over her body. If you can give me any information by the foregoing description you will greatly oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The wind galls, as they are called, are known to the profession as bursal enlargements, which occur about the joints of all animals, but more particularly in the horse. The result of too early handling, over-exertion, etc. They are eye-sore difficult to remove, except by surgical operation. Blisters are of no use in such cases, but as they do not interfere with the usefulness of the animal they are rarely placed under the doctor's care. Pieces of woolen cloth folded so as to cover the enlargement, wet with cold water and kept in place by bandages, applied immediately after exercise, and kept up for six or eight weeks, will frequently remove them.

Answer, Mich. July 21st, 1881.
DEAR SIR:—I have a Holstein Bull four years old, which has bunches of blood grubs on his hind legs on the inside of gambrel joint, they came on about two years ago, caused by strain. Can they be cured without much risk to the animal and so that the cure will be effectual? He is not lame, but I don't like to see them.

A. UNDERWOOD.

Answer.—In this number of the FARMER, you will find an answer regarding the treatment of your bull, under the heading Burse Mucosae. The treatment differs only in the application of the compresses, which are kept in place by a truss made for that purpose; it being impossible to retain them by bandages.

A New Epizootic in Horses.

A very malignant form of disease has prevailed among the horses of Chicago, and a large percentage, varying from 20 to 70 of the number, were at the time in consequence unfitted for work, and were kept in the barn for treatment. It first appears in the feet, and develops very rapidly. A horse may go into the barn or stable at night with scarcely anything apparently ailing him, and be found the next morning unable to move from the stall. The first indication is a swelling followed by supuration which breaks out, producing a kind of running sore. As the disease grows, the legs become swollen, and at some times it spreads to the body, and when this occurs it is likely to result fatally. The cause is attributed to two sources. Some claim that the salt sprinkled on the car track during the hard winter is responsible for the disease. The other cause is said to be the long season of snow, ice and frost, with frequent intervals of rain or moisture, in which the feet have stood while on the street or at work. The disease has extended to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other places.

A Canadian Paper on Annexation.

The August number of the North American Review contains an article on the obstacles to annexation by the well known writer, Frederick C. Mather. Mr. Mather, like the majority of his countrymen treating on the same subject, points with pride to the fact that while the Republic is rapidly reducing its debt that of Canada is continually increasing. He shows that while at the confederation of the Provinces in 1867 the debt of the young Dominion was only \$75,738,641 (a respectable figure enough) it was in 1881 \$153,025,518, for which \$4,420,002 interest had to be paid annually. If Mr. Mather said that the present debt of Canada was very close upon two hundred million dollars he would be nearer the mark, but we suppose the smaller figure of anti-Pacific Railroad times is enough for his purpose. It is almost as sure as anything that has not yet occurred that in ten years more Canada's debt will reach \$300,000,000 and more if the present ratio of increase is kept up. We have now a larger debt in proportion to population than the United States, but their debt is constantly diminishing, while ours is as constantly increasing, and this,

it must be confessed, is a point in favor of Mr. Mather's argument. He writes also to remind us of the painful fact that in dear old Mother England the United States can borrow money on far more favorable terms than Canada, as so indeed could the Turks until very lately. He thinks that Canada will never obtain such another good chance of entering the Union as in 1865, when General Banks' bill guaranteed the debt of Canada to the amount of \$85,000,000; \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company; \$50,000,000 for the enlargement of our canals; \$20,000,000 for the extension of the American system of railroad from Bangor, Maine, to St. John, N. B., the Intercolonial and the Canada Pacific Railroads to be aided on the same terms as those given to the Northern Pacific in 1862. Mr. Mather thinks if they would be accepted. And so they might. So much financially.

The writer then criticizes our system of Government, and says it must undergo a radical change before the path of union is clearly defined. He thinks, and we all cordially agree with him, that we have in Canada too many governments, too many senates, too many officials for our means and our population. He is particularly hard upon our Ottawa Senate, whom he styles "a group of elderly old gentlemen who have never originated any measure of more importance than divorce bills." He does not condescend to notice our smaller Senates; they are too ridiculous to be thought of. Mr. Mather next goes over our official system, civil service, etc., all of which he condemns. * * * After raising all the objections to annexation, and encountering and overcoming them, the writer is hopeful that annexation is coming, near at hand, but that the offer must come from Canada. Meanwhile let us wait for the offer.

CITY ITEMS.

The city received from licenses the past year \$10,706.53.

A MAN named W. G. Miller was accidentally killed Friday evening by a train near the Grand Trunk Railway Junction.

The cigar-makers of Detroit are on a strike for higher wages, rendered absolutely necessary, they say, by the higher cost of living.

JOSEPH A. FIXLEY, a citizen of Detroit, was found floating in the river on Thursday morning last. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Two colored people from various parts of the State and Canada celebrated the date of emancipation in the West Indies yesterday. They had a big crowd and plenty of enthusiasm.

MR. HUGH S. PEEPLES has commenced a suit for damages against the *Post and Tribune* for an article published on Sunday last, which indirectly connected him with the murder of Martha Whitla.

THE Detroit tobacco manufacturers have agreed to advance the price of their product from three to five cents per lb., on all fine cut chewing brands, and one to three cents per lb. on smoking brands. Now is a good time to quit using the article.

THE Buffalo base ball club visited Detroit the past week, and were defeated by the home club, they winning two games out of the three played. The Detroiters are third on the list for the championship, and only one game behind the Buffalo club, which is second.

THE receipts from the new market building the past year amounted to \$10,465.50, a good return for the money invested, especially as only the lower floor is yet in use. The grass plat that some newspaper aesthetes wanted in place of the market would hardly prove as valuable.

DETROIT has a jury commission which will hereafter choose all jurymen needed for city courts. The number of citizens who are after a chance to serve as jurymen is said to be something fearful. The commissioners will probably have to go armed to protect themselves.

THE total amount of general city taxes received at Receiver Guthard's office during the month of July 1881 was \$358,949.53. The total amount received during the month of July 1880 was \$437,909.64, showing an increase of \$121,140.21 in the collections this year over the same period last year.

CHARLEY MOORE, a well-known young man in police circles, was hit in the face in an altercation in Tom Keenan's saloon one night last week, when he went off and procured a knife which he showed several inches into the other man's anatomy. Charley is up for assault with intent to kill.

THE following were the internal revenue collections in the First District of Michigan for July: tobacco, \$66,888.40; cigars, \$21,322.60; cigarettes, \$2,355; snuff, \$31.20; beer, \$19,085.99; bank taxes, \$4,102.66; special taxes, \$1,851.80; penalties, \$139.70. Total, \$116,730.04. Same month in 1880, \$77,837.66.

A CHANGE of time went into effect on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad on Saturday last. The most important feature of the new law is a fast night express train with sleeping cars attached, which will leave the Michigan Central depot at Detroit every night except Sunday, at 11:15, arriving at East Saginaw at 6:15, and Bay City at 7:00 the next morning.

Mrs. Martha Whitla murder is again being investigated at the instance of her father. Martha Whitla is the name of the girl whose body, sewed up in a coffee sack, was found floating in the Detroit river, opposite Springwells. The evidence is pretty strong against a citizen of Detroit. One party has commenced a libel suit against the *Evening News* for hitting at his complicity in the murder, and asks for \$10,000 damages. It is probable that the whole truth will yet be brought out before the case gets through the courts.

ON Saturday evening a Mrs. Sarah Simpson, wife of John Simpson, left the street car on Jefferson Avenue and started to walk to Lieb street, when just as she turned the corner of that street a man discharged a revolver at her wounding her severely in the groin, but whether fatally or not cannot yet be learned. Mrs. Simpson says the man who shot her was her husband, from whom she had separated. He has been arrested, to await the result of the shooting, which it is feared will terminate fatally. Since the above was written Mrs. Simpson has died.

RECORDED SWIFT on Saturday last senten-

ed the following criminals: Theophilus Roper and Frank Davis, colored, attempted murder, 12 years at Jackson state prison; Robert McNamara, breaking into store in the night time, four years at state house of correction; John Collins, breaking and entering warehouse, three years in house of correction; John Caswell, larceny from the person, three years and six months in house of correction; George Reed, entering warehouse, three years in house of correction; Mr. Turner, same offense, three years in house of correction. Hiram McCain, arson, and Wm. Boethinghausen, grand larceny, continued for sentence to August term.

No remedy has been found for Fever and Ague which proves so uniformly successful as Ayer's Ague Cure.

NEARLY all the ills that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties, as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

BUYING shoes for children's wear with the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip upon them mean, just this: shoe bills reduced one half, and neat toes under the shoe is worn out. Parents can prove this by giving them a trial.

Women that have been given up by their doctor friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular, to be the best made. Borden, Sells & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1881.

Flour.—The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up 6,025 bbls, and the shipments were 3,010 bbls. There is no change to note in prices or in the tone of the market. The demand is sufficient to absorb all offerings at full current rates, and the market is consequently firm. We quote:

Patent white (city mills) \$ 6 00
Choice white wheat (country) 5 50 6 00
Seconds 4 50 4 75
Minnesota spring 6 00 6 25
Minnesota patents 5 50 6 00
Rye 5 75 6 00

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 75,713 bu., against 21,123 bu. the previous week. Shipments, 125,110 bu. The week has opened with a fair show of activity, but with a slightly lower range of values, consequent upon delayed receipts, principally of the new crop. Yesterday 111 carloads of wheat were received here. At the close yesterday No. 1 white, old, sold at \$1.18 1/2; No. 2, old, at \$1.12 1/2; and No. 2 red, old, at \$1.12 1/2. New wheat sold at No. 1 white, \$1.17 1/2; No. 2, old, at \$1.12; No. 2 red, \$1.10. In future values are very steady, August settling at \$1.18; September at \$1.19 1/2; October at \$1.24, seller the year \$1.17 1/2.

Corn.—Is neglected, but quoted terms are unchanged; one carload of No. 1 mixed sold at 85c; demands and supplies are both limited.

Oats.—Are quiet, but terms appear to be well sustained. One carload No. 2 white sold at 45c; No. 1 mixed is nominal at about 48c@49c, and No. 2 at 46c.

Feed.—So little is moving that market values are not well defined, and quotations are not reliable. Corn feed is nominal at about \$12 1/2; possibly better terms could be obtained.

Butter.—Receipts for the week 33,100 lbs; shipments 47,780 lbs. There is an active demand for choice butter, at a shade higher figures than last week. For the best lot the quotation is 18c per lb., with considerable selling at 17c@17 1/2c.

Cheese.—Receipts for the week 17,322 lbs; shipments 6,626 lbs. The market is steady, and full cream Michigan sells at 10c@10 1/2c per lb.

Apples.—The supply is better, and a good demand exists for good lots. Prices are generally \$2 1/2@3 00 per bushel.

Beans.—Few are moving; light hand-picked are selling at \$3.40.

Peas.—Are very quiet; few or none are being shipped; they are quoted at \$1 75@1.90 per bushel.

Onions.—Are quoted as follows: Wisconsin, 12 1/2c; state, 15c@16c; and New York, 20c@22c.

Potatoes.—Market dull, with hardly any demand. Choice comb is freely offered at 15c@16c, and strained at 12c@14c.

Beeswax.—Invoices of pure quoted at 30c; in stock it is held at 25c.

Eggs.—Rather quiet and fully supplied at 14c.

Salt.—Firm at \$1.30 Onondaga; Saginaw, \$1.40 at 14c@15c per doz.

Dried Apples.—Market very dull. Price range from 4c@4 1/2c per lb.

Onions.—In light supply and dull at 1c@1 1/2c for Michigan. Southern stock is quoted at 1c@1 1/2c per lb.

Vegetables.—With tomatoes the market is being better supplied; onions are being filled at about \$1.00 per bushel; cabbage 60c per 100; watermelons 60c per 100.

Wholesale Prices.—Laker Superior fruit is being offered at \$4.50 per bushel, and the market holds for \$5.00 per bushel; other descriptions \$3.50@4.00.

Peaches.—Few offerings, and quotations are \$1.30 for 10 quart boxes.

Hides.—Prices paid for hides in this city are as follows:

Green City Per lb.
Green City 54 1/2
Cured 11 1/2
Dry salted 11 1/2
Green City 8 1/2
Dry salted 10 1/2
Green City 10 1/2
Dried skins, each 20 1/2
Sheep pelts, each 75 1/2
Horse hides, each 75 1/2
Bulls, stags and grubby hides 1/4 off.

Provisions.—The market is very steady and firm. Clear pork is higher. Smoked meats are unchanged. In Chicago pork is steady and firm at \$15 for spot, and August and September lard is \$11 1/2@11 3/4; bulk meat firm. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mess 10 00 10 25
Clear do 30 00 32 00
Lard in kegs, per lb. 12 1/2 12 3/4
Flour, per lb. 11 1/2 11 3/4
Shoulders, per lb. 10 1/2 10 3/4
Choice bacon, per lb. 10 1/2 10 3/4
Tallow, per lb. 12 1/2 13 00
Dried beef, per lb. 14 1/2 15 00

May.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales during the past week:

Monday—20 loads; nine at \$10; five at \$11; three at \$11 1/2; one at \$12; one at \$13; one at \$14; one at \$15; one at \$16; one at \$17; one at \$18; one at \$19; one at \$20; one at \$21; one at \$22; one at \$23; one at \$24; one at \$25; one at \$26; one at \$27; one at \$28; one at \$29; one at \$30; one at \$31; one at \$32; one at \$33; one at \$34; one at \$35; one at \$36; one at \$37; one at \$38; one at \$39; one at \$40; one at \$41; one at \$42; one at \$43; one at \$44; one at \$45; one at \$46; one at \$47; one at \$48; one at \$49; one at \$50; one at \$51; one at \$52; one at \$53; one at \$54; one at \$55; one at \$56; one at \$57; one at \$58; one at \$59; one at \$60; one at \$61; one at \$62; one at \$63; one at \$64; one at \$65; one at \$66; one at \$67; one at \$68; one at \$69; one at \$70; one at \$71; one at \$72; one at \$73; one at \$74; one at \$75; one at \$76; one at \$77; one at \$78; one at \$79; one at \$80; one at \$81; one at \$82; one at \$83; one at \$84; one at \$85; one at \$86; one at \$87; one at \$88; one at \$89; one at \$90; one at \$91; one at \$92; one at \$93; one at \$94; one at \$95; one at \$96; one at \$97; one at \$98; one at \$99; one at \$100; one at \$101; one at \$102; one at \$103; one at \$104; one at \$105; one at \$106; one at \$107; one at \$108; one at \$109; one at \$110; one at \$111; one at \$112; one at \$113; one at \$114; one at \$115; one at \$116; one at \$117; one at \$118; one at \$119; one at \$120; one at \$121; one at \$122; one at \$123; one at \$124; one at \$125; one at \$126; one at \$127; one at \$128; one at \$129; one at \$130; one at \$131; one at \$132; one at \$133; one at \$134; one at \$135; one at \$136; one at \$137; one at \$138; one at \$139; one at \$140; one at \$141; one at \$142; one at \$143; one at \$144; one at \$145; one at \$146; one at \$147; one at \$148; one at \$149; one at \$150; one at \$151; one at \$152; one at \$153; one at \$154; one at \$155; one at \$156; one at \$157; one at \$158; one at \$159; one at \$160; one at \$161; one at \$162; one at \$163; one at \$164; one at \$165; one at \$166; one at \$167; one at \$168; one at \$169; one at \$170; one at \$171; one at \$172; one at \$173; one at \$174; one at \$175; one at \$176; one at \$177; one at \$178; one at \$179; one at \$180; one at \$181; one at \$182; one at \$183; one at \$184; one at \$185; one at \$186; one at \$187; one at \$188; one at \$189; one at \$190; one at \$191; one at \$192; one at \$193; one at \$194; one at \$195; one at \$196; one at \$197; one at \$198; one at \$199; one at \$200; one at \$201; one at \$202; one at \$203; one at \$204; one at \$205; one at \$206; one at \$207; one at \$208; one at \$209; one at \$210; one at \$211; one at \$212; one at \$213; one at \$214; one at \$215; one at \$216; one at \$217; one at \$218; one at \$219; one at \$220; one at \$221; one at \$222; one at \$223; one at \$224; one at \$225; one at \$226; one at \$227; one at \$228; one at \$229; one at \$230; one at \$231; one at \$232; one at \$233; one at \$234; one at \$235; one at \$236; one at \$237; one at \$238; one at \$239; one at \$240; one at \$241; one at \$242; one at \$243; one at \$244; one at \$245; one at \$246; one at \$247; one at \$248; one at \$249; one at \$250; one at \$251; one at \$252; one at \$253; one at \$254; one at \$255; one at \$256; one at \$257; one at \$258; one at \$259; one at \$260; one at \$261; one at \$262; one at \$263; one at \$264; one at \$265; one at \$266; one at \$267; one at \$268; one at \$269; one at \$270; one at \$271; one at \$272; one at \$273; one at \$274; one at \$275; one at \$276; one at \$277; one at \$278; one at \$279; one at \$280; one at \$281; one at \$282; one at \$283; one at \$284; one at \$285; one at \$286; one at \$287; one at \$288; one at \$289; one at \$290; one at \$291; one at \$292; one at \$293; one at \$294; one at \$295; one at \$296; one at \$297; one at \$298; one at \$299; one at \$300; one at \$301; one at \$302; one at \$303; one at \$304; one at \$305; one at \$306; one at \$307; one at \$308; one at \$309; one at \$310; one at \$311; one at \$312; one at \$313; one at \$314; one at \$315; one at \$316; one at \$317; one at \$318; one at \$319; one at \$320; one at \$321; one at \$322; one at \$323; one at \$324; one at \$325; one at \$326; one at \$327; one at \$328; one at \$329; one at \$330; one at \$331; one at \$332; one at \$333; one at \$334; one at \$335; one at \$336; one at \$337; one at \$338; one at \$339; one at \$340; one at \$341; one at \$342; one at \$343; one at \$344; one at \$345; one at \$346; one at \$347; one at \$348; one at \$349; one at \$350; one at \$351; one at \$352; one at \$353; one at \$354; one at \$355; one at \$356; one at \$357; one at \$358; one at \$359; one at \$360; one at \$361; one at \$362; one at \$363; one at \$364; one at \$365; one at \$366; one at \$367; one at \$368; one at \$369; one at \$370; one at \$371; one at \$372; one at \$373; one at \$374; one at \$375; one at \$376; one at \$377; one at \$378; one at \$379; one at \$380; one at \$381; one at \$382; one at \$383; one at \$384; one at \$385; one at \$386; one at \$387; one at \$388; one at \$389; one at \$390; one at \$391; one at \$392; one at \$393; one at \$394; one at \$395; one at \$396; one at \$397; one at \$398; one at \$399; one at \$400; one at \$401; one at \$402; one at \$403; one at \$404; one at \$405; one at \$406; one at \$407; one at \$408; one at \$409; one at \$410; one at \$411; one at \$412; one at \$413; one at \$414; one at \$415; one at \$416; one at \$417; one at \$418; one at \$419; one at \$420; one at \$421; one at \$422; one at \$423; one at \$424; one at \$425; one at \$426; one at \$427; one at \$428; one at \$429; one at \$430; one at \$431; one at \$432; one at \$433; one at \$434; one at \$435; one at \$436; one at \$437; one at \$438; one at \$439; one at \$440; one at \$441; one at \$442; one at \$443; one at \$444; one at \$445; one at \$446; one at \$447; one at \$448; one at \$449; one at \$450; one at \$451; one at \$452; one at \$453; one at \$454; one at \$455; one at \$456; one at \$457; one at \$458; one at \$459; one at \$460; one at \$461; one at \$462; one at \$463; one at \$464; one at \$465; one at \$466; one at \$467; one at \$468; one at \$469; one at \$470; one at \$471; one at \$472; one at \$473; one at \$474; one at \$475; one at \$476; one at \$477; one at \$478; one at \$479; one at \$480; one at \$481; one at \$482; one at \$483; one at \$484; one at \$485; one at \$486; one at \$487; one at \$488; one at \$489; one at \$490; one at \$491; one at \$492; one at \$493; one at \$494; one at \$495; one at \$496; one at \$497; one at \$498; one at \$499; one at \$500; one at \$501; one at \$502; one at \$503; one at \$504; one at \$505; one at \$506; one at \$507; one at \$508; one at \$509; one at \$510; one at \$511; one at \$512; one at \$513; one at \$514; one at \$515; one at \$516; 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one at \$589; one at \$590; one at \$591; one at \$592; one at \$593; one at \$594; one at \$595; one at \$596; one at \$597; one at \$598; one at \$599; one at \$600; one at \$601; one at \$602; one at \$603; one at \$604; one at \$605; one at \$606; one at \$607; one at \$608; one at \$609; one at \$610; one at \$611; one at \$612; one at \$613; one at \$614; one at \$615; one at \$616; one at \$617; one at \$618; one at \$619; one at \$620; one at \$621; one at \$622; one at \$623; one at \$624; one at \$625; one at \$626; one at \$627; one at \$628; one at \$629; one at \$630; one at \$631; one at \$632; one at \$633; one at \$634; one at \$635; one at \$636; one at \$637; one at \$638; one at \$639; one at \$640; one at \$641; one at \$642; one at \$643; one at \$644; one at \$645; one at \$646; one at \$647; one at \$648; one at \$649; one at \$650; one at \$651; one at \$652; one at \$653; one at \$654; one at \$655; one at \$656; one at \$657; one at \$658; one at \$659; one at \$660; one at \$661; one at \$662; one at \$663; one at \$664; one at \$665; one at \$666; one at \$667; one at \$668; one at \$669; one at \$670; one at \$671; one at \$672; one at \$673; one at \$674; one at \$675; one at \$676; one at \$677; one at \$678; one at \$679; one at \$680; one at \$681; one at \$682; one at \$683; one at \$684; one at \$685; one at \$686; one at \$687; one at \$688; one at \$689; one at \$690; one at \$691; one at \$692; one at \$693; one at \$694; one at \$695; one at \$696; one at \$697; one at \$698; one at \$699; one at \$700; one at \$701; one at \$702; one at \$703; one at \$704; one at \$705; one at \$706; one at \$707; one at \$708; one at \$709; one at \$710; one at \$7